DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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MATERIALS ON CURRENT CSCE SESSIONS IN MADRID

Romanian Delegate's Address

AU082108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Madrid (AGERPRES) -- 8/2/1983 — Taking the floor during the recently resumed proceedings of the Madrid conference the Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Vasile Sandru, highlighted the need for the conference to reach as soon as possible an agreement on the adoption of a substantial and balanced final document. The period of clarifying the participating states' stances on pending questions has already run out and at present all efforts should be concentrated on the convenanting of solutions, acceptable to all, for these questions, the speaker said. The Madrid conference has already taken too long and its further prolongation will only prejudice the all-European process and its very credibility.

After referring to international circumstances the speaker said: A particular serious danger to life and civilization on our continent is posed by the plans for the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. That is why everything possible should be done to halt the location of new medium-range missiles, withdraw and destroy the ones in place, completely free Europe from any kind of nuclear weapons. This calls for all European states' participation in disarmament negotiations, the assumption of their responsibility for freeing the peoples on the continent from the danger of a destructive war, the taking into consideration of the proposals of all, of the countries participating in the Warsaw Treaty, of NATO countries, of neutral and non-aligned states with a view to reaching understandings on a passage to effective disarmament measures.

Of special importance for the resumption of the policy of detente and the achievement of a passage to disarmament would be the adoption by the Madrid conference of a resolution on the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe.

Romania considers that the dynamism of the CSCE process calls for a periodical organization, at regular intervals, of all-European meetings of the representatives of the 35 states signatory to the Final Act, as well as for meetings of experts in fields of mutual interest.

At the same time — the Romanian chief delegate said — Romania is convinced that, through the setting up of a subtle and inexpensive mechanism of consultations, a continuous dialogue could be ensured among the participating states in the CSCE process, as well as a climate of collaboration, of mutual understanding and respect.

Reiterating Romania's stance on the project advanced by the neutral and non-aligned countries which is an appropriate groundwork for negotiation and agreement of a comprehensive and balanced document, the speaker stressed that the Romanian delegation would further show an open and flexible attitude towards any proposals which aim at the assumption by the participating states of firmer pledges to observe the principles and provisions of the Final Act, taking into consideration everybody's interests, the laws and rules of each participating state.

Yet, it is obvious that proposals could not be accepted which pursue unilateral interests, which concern questions of executive competence of each state and aim at interference in the internal affairs of other states or which envisage the deletion from the Final Document of the meeting of the expression of the concern of the peoples on the continent over the stockpiling of armaments and the intensification of the arms race, of their wish to pass to disarmament.

At the end of his address, the Romanian chief delegate pointed to the appeal recently addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the European countries for doing everything possible for maintaining the CSCE framework for negotiations, for the joint settlement of the complex problems facing Europe.

Nonaligned Proposal, Frontiers Issue

LD092026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Madrid, February 9 (TANJUG) -- The neutral and nonaligned countries at the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) proposed on Wednesday the establishment of a number of groups to work out the final document.

Speaking at the session, Yugoslav representative Mladen Kljenak stressed that there were objective conditions for reaching final and comprehensive agreement during the current stage of the CSCE.

The neutral and nonaligned countries also called for an immediate start of negotiations on final agreement among the governments of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada.

Speakers in today's debate, including Soviet and U.S. representatives, confirmed the usefulness of the neutral and nonaligned countries' initiative.

However, first U.S.-Soviet skirmishes today warned that there is as yet no prospect of overcoming the inflexible bloc positions. Sparks also flew between the representatives of Poland, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

The Polish representative pointed to the untenability of certain statements made by the Bonn representative concerning state frontiers and noted that the frontiers of European states had been confirmed in Helsinki. The Bonn Government representative stressed that his country observed international obligations and agreements but underlined that the unsettled German question was giving rise to problems. That prompted the German Democratic Republic representative to attack the thesis of the existence of two states within Germany, stressing that there are two independent German states.

Polish Criticism of FRG Minister

LD100043 Warsaw PAP in English 2052 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Madrid 9 Feb — The Polish delegation made a statement today at a meeting of the heads of the delegations to the Madrid CSCE review conference, which says, among other things, that often secondary matters are being raised at the forum of the 35 CSCE states in Madrid while skipped are facts which pose not imaginary but real threats to peace in Europe. One of these facts, the statement goes on, is the notorious enunciation by the FRG minister of interior, Friedrich Zimmermann, who called in question the permanent character of the treaties which Poland, the USSR and other socialist countries had concluded with the FRG on the bases for normalizing mutual relations.

In good faith we accepted the declarations by the present FRG Government to the effect that it abides by the treaties concluded and that it will respect them in rapport with the principle of pacta sunt servanda. Unfortunately, the statement said, this government has not yet dissociated itself from the statements made by its minister though they are incompatible with the letter and spirit of international treaties and hit out at the essence of the Helsinki Final Act. The position presented by Zimmermann undermines the reliability of the statements by the Federal Government and hits out at the principle of inviolability of frontiers.

The speech made by the West German Government member is also directed against the principle under which CSCE countries pledged to meet -- in tune with international law -- their obligations ensuing from the agreements to which they are parties.

Hence there is the question of what is the value of declarations made by some governments as regards their will to promote detente, agreement, and observance of CSCE arrangements when their representatives overtly voice opinions which are basically incompatible with the obligations adopted or when they give a tacit permission for such statements?

Nobody who holds dear peace and security in Europe is or can be indifferent to the issue in question. We noted with satisfaction that also in the Federal Republic of Germany, the opinions voiced by F.H. Zimmermann drew a due reaction from many outstanding politicians, who approached them as a provocation and an act of undermining the reliability and good name of the Federal Republic of Germany in relations with its eastern neighbours.

ANTIWAR CONFERENCE OPENS IN VIENNA 6 FEB

Opening Session

AU091337 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- Decisive steps for strengthening peace and against the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe are being discussed at a 4-day conference which opened in the Vienna Hofburg on Sunday. About 250 representatives from 28 states are participating in the "International Conference for Proposals on Eliminating the Danger of War in Europe." The GDR delegation is headed by Fritz Liebscher, president of the National Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

Father Richard McSorley, theology professor at Georgetown University in the United States and vice president of the International Peace Association, who was one of the first participants to speak, characterized the pastoral letter of the Catholic bishops of his country as a clear "no" to intensive nuclear armament. He called Reagan's alleged zero option a "theatrical phrase."

'First Commission' Meeting

AU091408 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- On Monday the Vienna conference for proposals against the danger of war in Europe continued its work in three commissions.

The first commission, chaired by former Netherlands General Michiel Hermann von Meyenfeldt, discussed political and military aspects of European security. Professor Liebscher, head of the GDR delegation, characterized the Prague declaration as a true alternative to the policy of intensive armament and confrontation. The GDR spokesman supported an international dialogue based on the will for understanding. The main task of the struggle of the public in Europe must be to prevent the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles, because the implementation of the Brussels missile decision would be a heavy burden on the political climate of Europe.

In all three commissions the work was characterized by the will to find a common denominator for banning the danger of war.

TRADE AGREEMENTS FOR 1983 SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

AU072015 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] A protocol of trade exchanges for 1983 between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria was signed in Algiers today. On the Albanian side the protocol was signed by Foreign Trade Minister Shane Korbeci and on the Algerian side by Ali O'Bouzar, secretary of state for foreign trade. An agreement for sea transport was also signed between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria on 7 February. On the Albanian side the agreement was signed by Foreign Trade Minister Shane Korbeci, and on the Algerian side by Ahmed Ben Fariha, secretary of state for sea transport and fishing. [title as heard]

During its stay in Algeria the Albanian delegation met and held friendly talks with Minister of Commerce Abdelaziz Khellef, Minister of Light Industry Said Ait-Messaoudene, Minister of Energy and Petro-chemical Industry Belkacem Nabi, and Minister of Veterans Affairs Bakhti Nemiche.

Also taking part in these meetings and in the signing of agreements was Nesip Kaci, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

In honor of the Albanian delegation, Ali O'Bouzar, secretary of state for foreign trade, gave a dinner. Albanian ambassador Nesip Kaci also gave a dinner for the Algerian friends. Taking part were Minister of Commerce Abdelaziz Khellef; Ali O'Bouzar, secretary of state for foreign trade; Ahmed Ben Fariha, sectetary of state for sea transport and fishing; Azzout, general secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs; and others. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RECEIVED BY COLOMBO

AU091956 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] During a stopover in Rome on his way back to Albania from Algeria, Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was received on 8 February 1983 in Rome by Emilio Colombo, foreign minister of the Republic of Italy. They discussed the development of relations between the two countries. Bashkim Dino, Albanian ambassador to Italy, and Francesco Carlo Gentile, Italian ambassador to Albania, were also present at the meeting.

The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, has returned from a visit to the Republic of Italy and to the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria. The delegation was welcomed home at the airport by Minister of Internal Trade Osman Murati and others.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Mladenov, Turkmen Hold Talks

AU092108 Sofia BTA in English 2007 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, Feb 9 /BTA/ -- Bulgaro-Turkish relations are developing successfully, stated Foreign Ministers Petur Mladenov and Ilter Turkmen. At the official talks here today they expressed the wish of both Bulgaria and Turkey to expand their links of cooperation.

In a friendly and business-like atmosphere, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Ilter Turkmen made a detailed survey of bilateral relations. They pointed to the important role played by the regular meetings between the heads of the two countries for the promotion of Bulgaro-Turkish relations upon a stable and lasting foundation, for the strengthening of mutual trust. In that connection the significance was stressed of the fruitful talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren last year.

The two ministers said that the contacts in the economic sphere were getting ever more brisker, especially those in industry, power generation, trade, transport and tourism. At the same time they said that the existing possibilities are by no means exploited to the full, that the application of new forms can be furthered.

The two ministers devoted special attention to the cooperation in the sphere of transport, expressing readiness for the adoption of additional steps to relieve transit transport across the two countries.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Ilter Turkmen expressed their satisfaction with the implementation of the 1980 agreement for cooperation between the customs administrations of the two countries in an effort to jointly combat the illegal carrying of goods and commodities across their common border.

The good development of bilateral ties in the sphere of culture was marked.

Tomorrow the talks will continue.

Mladenov Gives Dinner

AU092109 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner in honor of Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey. The dinner was attended by members of the Bulgarian Government, deputy ministers and other officials, and the Turkish officials accompanying the guest.

Toasts were proposed during the dinner which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Filipov Receives Turkmen

AU100919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] On 10 February Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey. The meeting was attended by Minister Petur Mladenov and the two countries' ambassadors, Argir Konstantinov and Yildirim Keskin.

Zhivkov Reveives Foreign Minister

AU101021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] On 10 February at the Boyana residence Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Ilter Turkmen, Turkey's minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Bulgaria. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere. Satisfaction was expressed with the development of bilateral relations. Some topical international issues were discussed. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting.

ZHIVKOV GIVES BIRTHDAY DINNER FOR USSR ENVOY

AU022054 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] On 2 February, in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner at the Boyana residence on the 60th birthday of Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria. The dinner was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Kiril Zarev, and the wife of the Soviet ambassador.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov most cordially greeted Comrade Nikita Tolubeyev and expressed his happiness with the fact that the Soviet ambassador is celebrating his birthday in Bulgaria, where he works inspiredly and selflessly as ambassador of the great Soviet state and as an envoy of the CPSU and the USSR.

"I greet you most cordially on your being awarded the Order of Lenin -- the highest Soviet order," Comrade Zhivkov said. "This is an expression of the high evaluation of your tireless activity and selfless work for constructing communism and for strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP and between the USSR and Bulgaria."

Our first party and state leader wished the USSR ambassador good health and new successes. He expressed his confidence that Comrade Nikita Tolubeyev will further work for the development of the vital Bulgarian friendship and fraternity in the name of peace and for the triumph of the socialist ideals.

Comrade Nikita Tolubeyev expressed thanks with cordial words for the warm greetings and wishes. He said that he will further give all his forces and ability for the further coming together of the two countries' parties and peoples.

CPSU'S ROMANOV RECEIVES ORDER ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU061612 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree on awarding Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Lenigrad Oblast CPSU Committee, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order for his great merits in developing Bulgarian-Soviet friendhsip, expanding the comprehensive cooperation and coming together between our two fraternal parties, countries and peoples, and on his 60th birthday.

MEMORANDUM WITH POLAND SIGNED 4 FEBRUARY

AU041510 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, Feb 4 (BTA) -- The visit of Mr Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of home trade and services of Poland, to Bulgaria ended here.

A memorandum was signed on the further enrichment and diversifying of the home markets of Bulgaria and Poland in commodities and services.

Mr Zygmunt Lakomiec had meetings and talks with Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of home trade and services of Bulgaria. A wide range of questions were discussed related to deepening the cooperation in trade, the local industry, and the services. After the review made of the fulfillment of last year's trade, it was found with satisfaction that the commodities exchanged by the two ministries were increasing. Special attention was paid to the possibilities for extending the exchanged consumer goods in 1983.

To activate this activity it was decided that the two ministries show their displays at the fairs in Plovdiv and Poznan. It was also decided to review, as soon as possible, specific proposals for extending the cooperation and trade between the ministries for the period up to 1990. Cooperation will cover both the trade and the production and exchange of machinery and equipment for commercial enterprises, joint production and exchange of local industry products, and exchange of experience in the servicing of the population.

TODOROV-LED GROUP RETURNS FROM LATIN AMERICA

AU092105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentarian delegation, headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, returned to Sofia tonight. The delegation paid official visits to the Republics of Cuba, Ecuador, and Colombia at the invitation of these countries' parliaments.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, deputy ministers, and highranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV TO VISIT TUNISIA

AU092000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official, friendly visit to Tunisia at the invitation of Beji Caid es-Sebsi, minister of foreign affairs of Tunisia, in the second half of February 1983.

BRIEFS

NEW INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR -- Mr Akosah, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Indonesia to Bulgaria, has arrived in our country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jan 83 p 6 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO YAR -- The State Council has issued a decree relieving Asen Iliev Zlatanov from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Yemeni Arab Republic. Ivan Budinov Stoyanov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Kuwait, has been appointed also ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Bulgaria to the Yemeni Arab Republic. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jan 83 p 6 AU]

NEW ECUADOREAN ENVOY -- Dr Hugo Rafael Javita Ortiz, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador, has arrived in our country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Feb 83 p 6 AU]

LCP'S HAWI INTERVIEWED ON LEBANESE SITUATION

LD100052 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Interview by George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP], with unidentified reporter in Prague on 9 February -- recorded; questions in English with superimposed Czech translation, answers in Arabic with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Secretary General, at the moment your country is in a very critical situation. Could you tell us what your party's stance is regarding this situation? What ways out of this situation do you see?

[Answer] Israel, with the full support of the United States, is now stepping up its pressure on Lebanon in every possible way. Through its aggression it constantly fuels and stirs up conflicts in the country. For this reason our party tries to create the broadest united front possible -- a front uniting all Lebanese patriots. We also support armed fighting aimed at forcing the aggressor to leave our territory. Our program is summed up in three slogans which have been adopted by the entire Lebanese people:

1. Independence must be regained.
2. Sovereignty must be secured.
3. Territorial integrity must be maintained.

Significant help for our efforts can be provided by the national-liberation movement in the Arab world and support by progressive world forces -- whose vanguard are the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union.

[Question] What is the attitude of the Lebanese people to the world peace movement after the recent bad experience with Israeli aggression?

[Answer] Lebanon has become a victim of the generally deteriorating situation in international relations. It has become a victim of the dangerous trend of the Reagan government aiming at the creation of tension and exposing the world to the danger of war. Therefore, it is one of our foremost tasks to help stop this policy and to force the Americans to adopt a policy of mutual understanding. For this reason, we unanimously welcome the peace initiatives of the socialist states, delivered, above all, by Comrade Andropov. We highly rate the Political Declaration adopted at the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact. This declaration has far-reaching importance for the fight of all nations for peace, for all Arab nations, and also for the Lebanese people in their fight for legitimate national rights.

HOFFMAN-LED TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISITS

LD091608 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, returned today from an official visit to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania.

The delegation had talks with representatives of Yugoslav, Bulgarian and Romanian trade unions on the further development of cooperation.

STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIEWED

DW091353 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The U.S. State Department claimed last night that human rights were in the focus of U.S. policy. In an annual report published in Washington, certain U.S. allies are praised for respecting human rights, while other countries, particularly the socialist states, were given poor marks by the State Department. Arno Friedmann comments:

A substantial amount of arrogance is required for the United States, of all countries, to rate other countries on their stance on human rights. As has been proved, Washington does not understand anything about this subject and, what is more, should mind its own business. The State Department claims that the situation has improved considerably in Chile, Uruguay, Haiti, El Salvador and Guatemala. This is a cheap propagandistic lie which is being spread to make the fascist dictatorships which are on friendly terms with Washington appear less oppressive.

According to reports published by the UN Human Rights Commission, people continue to be killed and tortured and to disappear in those countries where in Washington's view the situation has improved. The only Central American country -- in addition to Cuba, of course -- that no longer enjoys North America's favor is Nicaragua. According to the U.S. State Department, things have deteriorated there. No wonder, because Army friend Somoza was ousted and the tap of profits for U.S. monopolies was turned off there. In the capitalist way of thinking, these are very grave human rights violations.

For similar reasons, Washington has given the socialist countries especially bad marks because it does not like our social system. Don't raise the subject of objectivity or morality when these marks are given. Those who side with Washington and let its monopolies do their wheelings and dealings are good; everyone else is bad -- that's the simple formula.

No teacher gives himself grades, and thus the deplorable state of affairs at home is not taken into account. Some 12 million jobless, 3 million homeless and 30 million poor people vegetating below the minimum level of subsistence -- aren't these people deprived of their basic human rights? Whoever is an active opponent of poverty and racism in the United States is hit hard by the rulers of the system. Half of all prisoners in the United States are members of national minorities who are discriminated against and deprived of their human rights. Those responsible for such a state of affairs should first of all really mind their own business. In addition, those who are blind or pretend blindness disqualify themselves as judges or guardians of virtue.

YAR ECONOMIC TALKS CONCLUDE; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU072052 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5, 6 Feb 83 p 2

[ADN report: "Economic Negotiations in Sana Concluded Successfully: Third Session of GDR-Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) Joint Commission"]

[Summary] "Sana (ADN) -- The third session of the GDR-YAR Joint Commission was concluded successfully in Sana on Friday." After friendly negotiations on the deepening and development of mutual economic and trade relations, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and Muhammad Hizan Shuhati, YAR minister of economy and industry, signed an agreed-upon protocol.

"This document provides for a considerable expansion of business activities between GDR foreign trade enterprises and state, cooperative and private enterprises of the YAR which have a longstanding tradition of many years. Various areas of industry, the providing of electric power to the country, agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, the construction industry and education and health services will be the main points of emphasis in this context. Minister Soelle was received by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim 'Ali al-'Iryani for talks in the course of which the interest of both countries was reaffirmed in the purposeful development of political and economic relations and in making a contribution to securing peace and to improving the international situation." Dr al-'Iryani noted that after the 1962 revolution the GDR was one of the first few states to establish relations with the YAR and positively assessed the economic results achieved thus far.

"Minister Soelle also met with the ministers of economy and industry; electricity, water and sewage works, and development and planning, discussing with them proposals for more intensive economic cooperation. GDR Ambassador Werner Krempe participated in the talks."

SED GREETS CPSU'S ROMANOV ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU091335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to Grigoriy Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Oblast committee. The message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov: On your 60th birthday I convey to you cordial congratulations and greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as on my own behalf.

As a member of the CPSU leadership and as head of the Leningrad party organization, you are contributing to comprehensively filling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in a lively manner.

In this we wish you, dear Grigoriy Vasilyevich, new great successes, health and creative vigor in the future, too.

SED CC SENDS MESSAGE TO STATE SECURITY MINISTRY

AU091732 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 83 p 1

[ND report: "Gratitude and Recognition for the Safe Protection of the GDR: SED Central Committee Greetings to State Security Ministry"]

[Text] Berlin [Date not given] (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory address, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the minister, soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers and generals of the GDR State Security Ministry:

On the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Ministry of State Security, the SED Central Committee conveys to you heartfelt congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

On their day of honor the members of the Ministry of State Security and of the Feliks Dzerzhinski Guard Regiment are able to look back on new successes in consistently fulfilling their combat and class assignment.

Under the party's leadership, the Ministry of State Security has proved to be an ever ready and dependable security organ, as was the case in the past year, too. It constitutes a sharp weapon in the struggle against all enemies of peace and socialism and acts in the interest of the all-round protection of the revolutonary gains of our socialist fatherland and of safeguarding the GDR's state security.

With high readiness for action, great awareness of political responsibility and a prudent approach, the GDR chekists have accomplished outstanding achievements in exposing the multifaceted peace-threatening and antisocialist plans and intentions of the enemy. In doing so they are making an important contribution to implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

The Central Committee expresses to you, Distinguished Comrade Minister, to the party organizations and to all communists in the Ministry of State Security as well as to the heroic strugglers and patriots on the invisible front its cordial gratitude and high recognition for all this.

Comrade soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers and generals of the Ministry of State Security:

At its Prague meeting the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states submitted new peace proposals and gave a clear answer to the most burning topical issues in our present and future struggle. This is of great significance in thwarting the confrontational course of the most aggressive imperialist circles, above all, the United States, and for saving humanity from a nuclear world war. It will be possible to pave the way for a future without war for people by strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, by raising its economic and defense potential and by the joint action of all peace-loving and progressive forces.

The SED Central Committee is convinced that the members of the Ministry of State Security and of the Feliks Dzerzhinski Guard Regiment will continue to honorably fulfill the class assignment if the 10th Party Cogress with revolutionary vigilance, faithful and loyal to our Marxist-Leninist party under all conditions. In doing so they are deepening the close and proven fraternal combat alliance with the Soviet chekists and the other fraternal organs of the socialist community.

It will also be important in the future to enable Communists to further shape politically, ideologically and in a chekist way the leading role of the party,' to strengthen the fighting strength of the party organizations and to act in a relationship of unshakable confidence with the workers class and with all other working people.

The SED Central Committee wishes you creative vigor and new successes in solving your responsible tasks in the Karl Marx Year of 1983 as well as good health and all the best in your personal life to you and your family members.

VERESS INTERVIEWED ON TRADE WITH EEC COUNTRIES

AU081220 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 4 Feb 83 p 7

[Istvan Matko interview: "Interview With Peter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade; Against Discrimination; Our Position at the Common Market Countries; Efforts for Equitable Terms"; place, date not given]

[Text] Protectionism, which particularly afflicts countries with an open economy -- countries for which foreign trade is vital -- has regrettably become a reality in recent years. Our country is one of them. It is our continuing experience that the unfavorable world political and world economic situation and discrimination in trade, which is persisting and spreading, spoils the competitiveness of our commodities and services on the market. This is disadvantageous for us because, among other things, it sorely affects the intensified export endeavors of the people's economy and curbs our efforts to improve the equilibrium. The issue was broached at last December's National Assembly session and remains our daily problem in 1983.

[Question] We have asked Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, about the following topics: What role do our economic relations with the EEC and EFTA play in our foreign trade?

[Answer] To being with, it is necessary to stress that our barter trade turnover with the countries of these two zones constitutes the decisive portion of our foreign trade with developed nonsocialist countries -- approximatley 85 percent of it. In this, in average terms over several years, the EEC's share of our nonsocialist foreign trade is approximately 60 percent and the EFTA's share is approximately 25 percent. This illustrates the significance of these relations for the people's economy.

They Are Most Unfavorable in the EEC

If we add that the EEC countries' share of world trade is approximately 33 percent -- together with the EFTA countries, that share is approximately 40 percent -- it is clear that we are dealing with very important participants in world economic cooperation. I would note that the socialist countries' share in EEC foreign trade fluctuates between 7 and 8 percent.

[Question] These countries are participants in an integration process encompassing West Europe as a whole. What impact does this process have on Hungary?

[Answer] The West European integration process made its impact on our foreign trade relations as early as the sixties. Although, officially, the EEC was created in the spirit of free trade endeavors and to promote those endeavors, we must instead regretfully conclude that Hungary has experienced the negative affects of integration. With the establishment of the EEC and EFTA and the implementation of free trade agreements concluded between them later, a qualitatively new situation has developed in West Europe with regard to terms of bringing Hungarian exports to the market. It is a particularly characteristic problem of Hungarian foreign trade with nonsocialist countries that conditions for reaching the market are most unfavorable in those markets that are the most important for us from the viewpoint of geographical proximity and the traditions that have developed -- the EEC countries. What are those unfavorable conditions? The following are the most important ones.

Within the two integrations and also with one another, the West European countries have gradually abolished the customs duty on industrial goods. In the EEC, the outsiders, including Hungary, are at a relative customs disadvantage of approximately 8 percent on the average.

We cannot object to this fact on an international legal basis because international regulations (GATT) acknowledge a customs union and free trade zone as legitimate exceptions to Most Favored Nation treatment. In spite of this, the customs duty difference constitutes a detrimental competitive edge vis-a-vis approximately 80 percent of the products our enterprises export to the Common Market countries.

In addition to the detrimental impact of the customs duty difference, particularly intensified within the framework of the current protectionist wave, various quantitative restrictions are coming into play. Of these, to a degree that differs from country to country, the Common Market countries are maintaining restrictions of a discriminatory nature that affect solely the socialist countries, including our country. Our agricultural and food industry exports, which are very important from the viewpoint of the Hungarian people's economy, clash with the Common Market's protectionist agricultural regulations: Since its establishment, the EEC has made imports of these products an exception to the general regulations governing international trade. Common Market producers are encouraged by artificially high prices and protected from the competition of external suppliers by the application of heavy financial burdens -- by skimming the cream off [lefolozes]. This is an insuparable obstacle in some cases and in other cases, because of the frequent change in regulations, creates uncertainty for our exporters. The import embargo imposed in 1974, which affected Hungarian slaughter cattle and beef exports, remains particularly memorable for us. However, regarding this question, I can also refer here to a similar dispute under way today between the United States and the Common Market as well.

To sum it up, our main worry with regard to EEC trade policy is that, as with the rest of the socialist countries, it is practicing detrimental differentiation, discrimination, against our country. The EEC develops the trade-political appraisal of outside countries partly according to political and partly according to protectionist-economic considerations. In this context, it puts our country, together with the rest of the socialist countries, in the group of countries to which they deny the application of such fundamental norms of international trade as equitable treatment and exemption from discrimination -- irrespective of whether this is prescribed by international agreements or not.

The GATT Has Fulfilled It

[Question] What means do we have to enable our foreign trade to act against the detrimental effects of the West European integration process?

[Answer] As is known, in 1973 our country joined GATT, the international agreement that regulates trade on a multilateral basis. Since the EEC countries and the EEC itself are signatories to the agreement regulating our GATT membership, there is, on the basis of this protocol, a contractual relationship between our country and the EEC. On this basis, the GATT countries have undertaken to abolish the discriminatory measures applied to us. We must state that, with the exception of the Common Market, all GATT countries have fulfilled this obligation, while the Common Market has even intensified the extent of detrimental differentiation against our country.

[Question] Continuing the previous train of thought, what is our foreign trade administration -- the Ministry of Foreign Trade -- doing to curb and halt the unfavorable processes and improve terms concerning trade?

[Answer] Our measures are continuous and multifaceted: We have actively participated in the GATT work known as the Tokyo revolving negotiations, which envisaged a gradual reduction in the customs duty, so that, in this way, our disadvantage in the international competition is diminishing somewhat.

At both multilateral and bilateral forums, we intend to continue to consistently assert our rights as laid down in the protocol on our entry in GATT. For instance, at the GATT ministerial conference that has now ended, the Hungarian side came out for the abolition of discrimination and the reform of agricultural trade and against the use of economic and trade relations as a political instrument.

We have been striving for a long time to improve the unfavorable conditions for our exports to the Common Market. We have concluded a technical agreement on the supply of our pork, wine and cheese products and agreements to regulate our textile and steel industry and lamb exports. These agreements facilitate the transaction of Hungarian exports valued at approximately $280-300 million. The common goal of these agreements is to diminish the detrimental effect of protectionism in such a way that, in exchange for an opportunity for safe access to the market and a more favorable burden through skimming the cream off, we undertake disciplined deliveries adapted promptly to developments in the market. As far as we are concerned, we are prepared to conclude, particularly in the area of agriculture, further agreements that regulate conditions for access to the market favorable to us.

Refusal To Consider It

[Question] Do you see prospects for our expansion of the means of traditional trade policy through some general bilateral framework agreement vis-a-vis the Common Market?

[Answer] We have not noticed any inclination toward a fairly large-scale regulation going beyond specific issues, a regulation also favorable to us, on the side of the Common Market. Although the Common Market presented a proposal concerning a comprehensive regulation as long ago as 1974, this proposal disregarded Hungarian interests and envisaged only making us acknowledge what is for us an unfavorable situation and making it permanent. We are also prompted to reflect on the fact that, with reference to the difficult economic situation, the Common Market committee and member countries refuse to consider even the fulfillment of the existing contractual obligations.

PUJA DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO PARIS

LD091619 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Frigyes Puja has left for Paris. The foreign minister has been invited for an official visit by Claude Cheysson, head of French diplomacy.

VOA REPORT ON GRUBER EXPULSION CRITICIZED

LD092142 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The American correspondent Ms Ruth Gruber was expelled from Poland. This happened openly and almost in the sight of millions of Polish television viewers. It was a simple and clear accusation: overstepping the rights of a foreign correspondent. In reply, as we know, the U.S. authorities groundlessly removed Stanislaw Glabinski, PAP correspondent. To put it bluntly, this was in retaliation. Since they are a big power, what is that little Poland that it brandishes its sovereign rights? A wild goose chase, reaching for the moon, as they say. Now they have decided to turn Ms Gruber into a press and television star. A propaganda festivity was held in the prestigious American press club. Let us listen to what Ms Gruber really said during this conference, and then how the Voice of America interpreted her conference in Polish.

Between June 1980 and the end of my stay, Ms Gruber said among other things, the militia stopped me on many occasions for exceeding the speed limit. The Citizens Militia officers always behaved correctly, and even gallantly, and often it was friendly. The moment martial law was introduced the situation changed somewhat, but even then I did not see anything that would permit me to reproach a militia officer with improper behavior. [Word indistinct] Citizens Militiamen and in uniform came up to me, took me with them, and interrogated me. They told me that I was not accused of anything, that I was merely a witness in the case of my Polish work-colleague who had been arrested for receiving a parcel containing photographs of military buildings. While talking to me the militia officials behaved very politely, and stressed that I was not accused of anything except overstepping and abusing the rights and status of a correspondent. I still have a Polish visa.

Ruth Gruber also said during her New York conference that the government did not restrict the activities of correspondents. She said: We were able to speak to anyone we wished. People are not afraid to speak and they speak with complete freedom. In Poland, in general, no one is afraid to speak his mind. The government did not censor our tests in any way; our texts were not censored. People are (?now) more disillusioned with foreign radio stations and have a critical attitude to reports from the West. At times my colleagues also said their reports had been distorted by their editors. Those were excerpts from Ms Gruber's statements.

Now, let us hear what the Voice of America, a U.S. Government radio station, made of Ruth Gruber's statement at the conference:

[Begin recording] In the New York press club, a meeting was held with UPI correspondent Ruth Gruber, whose expulsion from Poland in mid-January clearly emphasized the campaign of General Jaruzelski's government against representatives of the foreign press in Warsaw.

We soon discovered that Ruth Gruber is not only a courageous correspondent in difficult conditions, but she is also able to talk interestingly. She began her story with a number of adventures which she had in Poland with the militia. The first one was relatively trifling; in mid-1982 while she was driving with her assistant to Krakow she was stopped by the militia for alleged speeding.

On the other hand her last adventure with the militia, which became the epilogue to her stay in Poland, was of a totally different kind. Ruth Gruber was arrested, and during long interrogations provocateurs advanced an accusation that the film contained pictures of military objectives in Gdansk. After spending a night under arrest she was released and learned from a PAP communique that she was facing immediate expulsion from Poland. [end recording]

Thus Ms Ruth Gruber knows why she was expelled from Poland. On the other hand the Voice of America in Polish for Poles prepared a totally different dish. It does not report at all what the American correspondent did in our country. Where Ms Gruber speaks about politeness, the Voice of America speaks about provocation. She speaks about road traffic violations, the U.S. Government radio speaks about pretexts.

The entire event in the New York club could be passed over were it not for the manipulations of the Voice of America. Some little people in the center of a small continent will believe anything. The obvious intention of the operation requires no comment.

U.S. PUBLICATIONS USE INSINUATIONS, ACCUSATIONS

LD100528 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Today a very peculiar document was published in Washington. It bears the title: Annual Report by the Administration on the Implementation of the Principles of the Final Document of the Helsinki Conference. Just like reports in previous years, this, too, is in essence a propaganda publication, an opportunity for an attack on the socialist states.

Let us dwell for a moment on those excerpts from the publication which mention Poland. One illustration of the method used by the authors of that "report" is the following insinuation, and I quote: As emerges from unconfirmed reports from reliable observers, the authorities, wanting to avoid accusations about ill-treatment or the death of people in police prisons, in the course of police street operations have secretly removed the bodies of the victims, supplied false information about them, and gave incorrect information to their families about their fate. End of quotation.

The authors of these insinuations, of course, have no scruples at all that their information is unconfirmed. It is not known either why the informers cited are to be regarded as reliable. They make accusations and charges which they (?cannot) prove. In a word, they are simply using slanders to mislead American and world public opinion, thus continuing the practice, tried out over the past 2 years, of the administration of President Ronald Reagan.

(?According to) these publications, the "crimes" of the Polish authorities are basically that they did not allow the disintegration of our state and halted the process -- which Washington counted on -- of weakening the socialist system in Poland as well as the links between us and our closest neighbors.

A similar method of insinuations and accusations has been used by the authors of this special report in regard to all other socialist states. If the aim of the American authorities is to poison the international atmosphere and to create a climate of attack and international tension, then this method is effective.

This information is accompanied by another report, also from the United States. The annual report of the so-called council for radio programs for abroad has been published. This report directs the activity of the Radio Free Europe and Liberty stations and also the new station aimed aginst Cuba, called Radio Marti. [Word indistinct] which is in reality to be the justification for increasing expenditure on American subversion over the air, stresses with pride the services of these radio stations of subversive propaganda against the socialist countries.

The report particularly notes, and I quote, the part played by both radio stations, Free Europe and Liberty, in the crisis in Poland. It is also revealed that since 1949 these radio stations have received 1.2 billion dollars, of which a considerable part came from the budget of the American intelligence service, the CIA. In the budget for the coming financial year, they are to receive 116,000,000 dollars.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON UN DEBATE ON NONUSE OF FORCE

LD100952 Warsaw PAP in English 0728 GMT 10 Feb 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 10 Feb -- Commenting on the general debate of the U.N. Committee for Consolidating the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations, which came to an end in New York, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said "It is difficult to optimistically assess the results of the discussion".

"Differences of opinions among the participants of the meeting proved impossible to overcome. In addition, the U.S. and West German delegations attempted to make use of the debate to launch rough attacks on other states, including Poland. Finally, the adverse stand of Western states made it impossible to have a matter-of-fact discussion on draft treaties on non-application of force in international relations, presented by the Soviet delegation.

"The idea of signing a treaty of non-application of force in international relations is particularly topical and important now that armaments are growing at a great pace and the world faces the threat of catastrophe.

"Socialist states frequently underscored close dependence between an agreement on non-application of force and improvement of international relations. Such a treaty would strengthen general confidence and could be helpful in seeking peaceful solutions to many tensions and conflicts in various parts of the world," ZYCIE said.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY traced down the origin of the reorientation in the U.S. policy toward Poland since 1980 and pointed to a secret document on the situation in Poland prepared by Zbigniew Brzezinski and dated March 17, 1978, as a proof that "developments in Poland after 1980 and the reaction to the introduction of martial law in our country stemmed in Washington not only from Reagan's 'emotions' but also from a change of strategic assumptions of the U.S. police towards socialist states planned long before".

Making reference to the fact that Zbigniew Brzezinski advises the administration how it should act towards Poland also at present, ZYCIE said:

"Presenting plans to destabilize Poland nearly 5 years ago and coming out with theses on the temporary character of the 'postwar division of Europe', Brzezinski joined those Western politicians and columnists who have attempted to question the postwar territorial and political status quo in Europe for quite a long time. Recently, this was done by Interior Minister of the Christian Democratic-liberal coalition in Bonn Friedrich Zimmermann.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY went on to say that "thus, some politicians and 'advisers' have departed quite a long distance from the principles which had been confirmed by heads of governments of 33 European states and the U.S. and Canada who signed the Helsinki Final Act. The political situations, however, which they attempt to use of 'doctrines' they are advocating cannot change realities existing in the world".

FRG OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON EUROPEAN BORDERS NOTED

AU091041 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Feb 83 p 7

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "Revisionism at the Pillory"]

[Excerpts] The reaction of international public opinion to the revisionist statements of FRG Interior Minister Dr Friedrich Zimmermann, indicates just how carefully the public continues to observe the FRG's way of thinking and its aims in European politics. The sharp reaction of the European press to the statement Dr Zimmermann made to revanchist organizations in Munich also cannot evoke surprise, since he asserts that for the government of Chancellor Kohl, the agreements signed by the FRG do not signify the ultimate recognition of the borders on our continent.

Some journalists and FRG politicians, particularly from the ranks of the SPD, also considered this a provocation and a return to the policies which the currently governing CDU employed before signing the famous Eastern agreements during the time of Adenauer. Chancellor Kohl's policies are likewise commented on in this vein by certain Western European newspapers.

European press commentators in both East and West unanimously agreed that the revisionist slogans which have been put forward in the FRG, and which have found some support from Kohl's Christian Democratic government, undermine the FRG's credibility on treaties. This is not merely a Christian Democratic reelection ploy calculated to win the votes of "Great German" nationalists and revanchists, as some would have it. The right wing in the FRG has realized that a deterioration of the international climate, particularly in East-West relations, gives certain dilettantes a greater chance to "put right" the defeat of the Reich in 1945.

It would be difficult to find a greater lack of feeling for the realities of Europe, or greater political blindness. The only thing these Rhineland advocates of revising the map of Europe have gained, is that their adventurist concepts have been subjected to critical judgment at the pillory of international public opinion. They have reminded Europe that the land between the Elbe and the Rhine is peopled by incorrigible mythomaniacs who continue to be socially active and even occupy ministerial chairs though these are men who have learned nothing from history.

ADN REPORTS SPD'S CW-WEAPON-FREE-ZONE PROPOSAL

LD100007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Bonn, 9 Feb (ADN) -- Wolfgang Clement, spokesman for the SPD Executive Committee made the following statement on 8 February through the SPD press service:

Egon Bahr, a member of Hans-Jochen Vogel's shadow cabinet, briefed Ambassador Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission, on the SPD's decision to create a zone in Central Europe free of chemical weapons.

Bahr noted that an SPD government would present such an initiative with the aim of beginning negotiations in Vienna, initially for the states already negotiating there on balanced forces reduction. Ambassador Moldt pointed out the stance of the Warsaw Pact states as formulated in the Prague declaration on the subject of chemical weapons, and promised to brief his government on the SPD's decision.

At the meeting, Moldt explained his government's attitude to the Swedish Government's proposal for the creation of a zone in Europe free of tactical nuclear weapons.

He said that the GDR was prepared to make its entire territory available for this and that this is of special interest and a special responsibility for the two German states. He expressed the hope that the Federal Government would show a constructive attitude and underlined the possibility that various ideas on the extent of such a zone could be clarified at the negotiating table.

Bahr, as a member of the Palme commission, expressed its reasons for proposing a 300-kms width for this zone. He said that he was of the opinion that negotiations of the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone across Europe were desirable.

STOCKHOLM: RETURN OF HELICOPTER, CREW REQUESTED

LD091837 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Poland has requested that the two Poles who arrived in Sweden yesterday in a military helicopter be extradited and the helicopter returned. In addition, the Polish Embassy in Stockholm has requested to meet the two men; one of them has agreed to speak to the Polish consul general. The Polish helicopter was flown today from Taernoe in Blekinge to F-17 [Swedish military base] in Kallinge by the Polish pilot, a 26-year-old officer pilot. The other Pole is a 33-year-old former professional military officer. Both of them are being held by the police in Karlshamn.

The Polish helicopter never appeared on Swedish radar when it flew over the Blekinge coast. Commodore Aake Johnson of Milo Syd explained that the helicopter flew very low and the weather was very poor.

MUNICH TRIAL OF AUG PLANE HIJACKERS BEGINS

LD091346 Hamburg DPA in German 1255 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Munich, 9 Feb (DPA) -- Two Polish workers, Franciszek Sarzynski (25) and Ryszard Paszkowski (27), have been speaking today of their political underground work for Solidarity, the trade union banned by the Polish Government. They went on trial before the Munich regional court, charged with hijacking to Munich a Polish plane en route from Budapest to Warsaw on 25 August 1982. The two men from Krakow said today, the first day of the trial, that their underground work began after martial law was imposed in Poland.

Paszkowski claimed to belong to a Solidarity action group which took weapons from the Polish milita. At the time, there had been talk in these circles of an armed uprising. Sarzynski, who described himself as the son of a committed anticommunist, said he was involved in developing the new trade union at a factory and had worked to improve what in his view were inhuman working conditions. He had also repeatedly publicly criticized party officials.

With regard to the changes in Poland after 13 December 1981, Paszkowski, a skilled fitter, said, among other things, that food had become 500 percent more expensive and individual journeys were no longer permitted. Both the accused say they used trips through all Eastern Bloc countries to smuggle and sell goods prior to the imposition of martial law.

Sarzynski refused to comment on the prosecution's charge of an attack on air traffic and deprivation of liberty in 79 cases. The plane hijackers gained control of the jet with its 74 passengers and crew by threatening to set off a dummy bomb and allowed themselves to be arrested without resistance after forcing a landing at Muchich-Riem.

The trial is continuing.

URUGUAY GRANTS POLISH CITIZENS POLITICAL ASYLUM

PY100125 Paris AFP in Spanish 1757 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Unofficial sources today reported that seven Polish citizens who belong to the Solidarity union have received political asylum in Uruguay. The Poles arrived on Polish fishing ships last year. The sources did not disclose the names of the Polish citizens, but explained that they are fishing technicians who are between 20 and 30 years of age, and that the resolution granting asylum was issued last month. The sources concluded by saying that since they arrived the Polish citizens have been asking the Uruguayan Government for asylum in order to escape from the political and labor harassment to which they had been subjected in their country.

1983 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU091513 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Polish-Romanian Trade Protocol"]

[Text] A Polish-Romanian protocol on mutual deliveries of goods in 1983 was signed in Warsaw on 5 February.

The protocol provides for the mutual deliveries of goods and services to the tune of Z37.5 billion, which is a 4-percent increase over last year's protocol. The progressive process of our country's economic stabilization makes it possible to further increase mutual exchanges of goods and services with the socialist countries, including Romania.

The protocol is based on the decisions made by the Polish and Romanian central planning bodies on the strength of the two countries' expected economic development in 1983-85. These decisions make it possible to further expand mutual trade in 1983 over and above the present protocol.

Poland will supply Romania with metal machine tools, marine engines, shipping equipment, machinery for the production of paper and cellulose, and rolling stock components and undercarriage elements. From Romania, Poland will import oil drilling machinery, metal machine tools, small diesel locomotives, mining locomotives, spare parts for imported locomotives, light industry machinery, and cooperation elements for automobiles.

Aside from traditionally exporting coal and sulfur, Poland will trade copper and semifinished copper products for Romanian aluminum. Poland will also import Romanian tires, coke, high-octane gasoline, engine oil, lubricating oil, transformer oil, synthetic fibers, and other goods.

The import of Romanian furniture, Dacia 1300 cars, and spare parts for these cars will continue in 1983.

The 1983 trade protocol also provides opportunities for Polish tourists to visit Romania, chiefly on the basis of organized trips.

The sides agreed that, regardless of the protocol decisions, measures will be taken to further extend mutual trade in 1983.

Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz received Ion Stojan, Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, who is visiting Poland in connection with the 1983 protocol.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE ATTACKS 'JOURNALIST' URBAN

AU081240 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 4-6 Feb 93 p 2

[Commentary signed "(AS)": "Filth, Indeed"]

[Text] Journalist Jerzy Urban has been proving to everyone for many years now that he is morbidly disposed to test the stamina of press readers. In the 2 February issue of TU I TERAZ Urban indulged in another bout of offending people. Of course, he may dislike someone's philo-Semitism or anti-Semitism -- both prewar and contemporary. (He is not alone in his aversion to and criticism of these attitudes.) No one, however, will order Mr Urban to "kowtow to the editor of that filth" (this is how Urban refers to the editor of the prewar MALY DZIENNIK and RYCERZ NIEPOKALANEJ [both Catholic publications]), but he should know that it is just not done to make such formulations about someone who starved to death in the death bunker at the Auschwitz camp [Father M. Kolbe] after offering his life to save that of another camp inmate. For this reason alone he should be remembered with common decency.

Moreover, before such words were written and published, it would have been worthwhile to reflect that there are quite a few people in Poland for whom this man, who was sentenced to starve to death and died, is simply a saint. These people bow their heads in great respect for this man and do not want to read words in the Polish press that defame his memory.

PZPR, ZSL AGRICULTURAL SECRETARIES MEET IN WARSAW

LD100418 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The countryside has reacted positively to the decisions of the joint PZPR and ZSL plenum which defined the tasks for these parties in the development of the food economy, stated the secretaries of the party voivodship committees who deal with agricultural matters and the chairman of the voivodship committees of the ZSL during a discussion at their session in Warsaw today. They spoke of the specific action to be taken by the echelons and organizations of the party and the ZSL at all levels in the rural areas, as well as in the productive enterprises that work for agriculture's needs, with the aim of consistently implementing the resolution of the joint plenum.

It was reported that in the coming months many of the key problems arising from this resolution will be reviewed by the Council of Ministers. The draft program for the development of agriculture and the food economy up to 1990 is also being updated. During today's session the current situation in agriculture was also discussed with some of the most important tasks for the coming months being deemed the expansion in the spring of the acreage sown with cereals, the exploitation of every chance to increase fodder production, and the rejection of unfavorable trends in animal husbandry.

The participants in the session were acquainted with a timetable drawn up by the Agricultural Department of the party's Central Committee and by the Economic and Agricultural Department of the ZSL Supreme Committee. The timetable dealt with the tasks for the committees and organizations of the party and the ZSL stemming from the decisions of the joint plenum.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1105 on 9 February, reporting on the meeting, notes that "today's deliberations were opened by Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the party Central Committee."]

SIWAK CHAIRS PZPR COMPLAINTS COMMISSION SESSION

LD100051 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The main concern of the session of the PZPR Central Committee Commission for Suggestions and Complaints was implementation of the resolutions of the ninth Central Committee party plenum. The session was chaired by Albin Siwak, chairman of the commission and member of the Central Committee Politburo. Rising to speak, Albin Siwak pointed to the close connection between an effective elimination of bureaucracy, indifference and log-rolling, and the speed of the emergence from the socioeconomic crisis.

PAP EXAMINES CURRENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD100029 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 9 Feb -- Will the first quarter of this year see the recapture of bridgeheads of economic equilibrium in Poland? The optimistic moods which were being born at the end of last year were duly chilled by the comparison between population's incomes and the deliveries of goods to the consumer market and the inflation gap going up to 500,000 million zlotys.

Little wonder then that we closely follow the economic development in the first quarter of 1983 as the period decisive for the type of anti-inflationary measures to be taken.

Specialized forecasts say the increase in industrial production in the first quarter of this year will be higher than the rate planned throughout the present year. Preliminary data on the performance in January confirmed the trend: Production last month was several per cent over the figure recorded the same time in 1982. A substantial rise was noted last month in the copper output and cement production, which exceeded the 1979 record. The volume of production of rolled products and electric power is also higher than in the first quarter of 1979.

The supply of primary materials for the processing industry however is affected by Poland's balance of payments. In the first quarter of this year, Poland is supposed to pay nearly 700 million dollars as interest from the credits it had drawn in the past. Hence, imports cannot exceed last year's record. January saw increased turnover in this country's foreign commerce as compared with the same time last year, which in part was due to bigger hard coal exports to those markets at which Poland has been regaining its former position. A surplus was recorded in Poland's exports to non-socialist countries.

We still have to wait before we make forecasts as to the impact of farm production on the recovery of equlibrium. This year's crop will be as important here as the supplies of production means for farmers.

As for the remaining branches of Poland's economy, we must appreciate the downward trend in the average wage, as compared with December 1983, which was accompanied by a rise in production. The later rise, however, does not automatically mean any significant improvement in the deliveries for the consumer market. Supplies in the latter sphere over the first quarter of the current year will go up by no more than 8 per cent of the volume recorded the same time last year.

The increase in population's incomes is estimated at 25-30 per cent, which means the inflation gap might exceed 600,000 million zlotys. Hence, the application of anti-inflation measures to affect people's incomes may prove a necessity.

VOIVODSHIP ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCES CONTINUE

Bejger at Gdansk Conference

LD080008 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia -- [dateline as received] A voivodship PZPR report-back conference in Gdansk has taken place under the motto "Resolutions of the Ninth Congress Are Our Guide." Representing over 78,000 party members and candidates, 312 delegates carried out an accounting and an assessment of a difficult 18-month period, half-way through the term of office, and drew up the directions and program for future party work. Delivering a report on behalf of the executive body, Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee, stated that the past period was one of the most difficult in the history of the Gdansk party organization. This was a period of complex and stormy political, social, and economic processes which originated precisely in Gdansk. The discussion took place in a plenary session and in four problem sections.

Gdansk Voivoda Major General Mieczyslaw Cygan stressed the great significance of the voivodship defense committee in solving complex socioeconomic problems in the period of martial law. Next he presented a program of the most important tasks for the administration, among which he included improving the food supply, protection for families in particularly difficult economic conditions, and increasing housing construction through completing 5,900 new apartments and renovating 1,400 old apartments in the current year.

Voivodship Citizens Militia headquarters commander in Gdansk, Major General Jerzy Andrzejewski, reported on the state of security and public order in the voivodship, stressing that last year there was a marked improvement in this area, although criminal milieus have become more active on the wave of anarchy. Political opponents had attempted to direct the working class against people's power. The security service has found a number of opposition organizations which found an ally in KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Solidarity activists.

Messner Chairs Katowice Session

LD072328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] The effectiveness of action by party echelons in solving the everyday problems raised in letters and complaints from citizens was considered today at a PZPR voivodship committee plenum in Katowice.

The debates, chaired by Zbigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee, were also attended by Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and by Jerzy Romanik, Politburo member and miner from the Siemianowice coal mine.

It was reported that last year the voivodship committee received over 3,100 letters and almost 2,200 personal applications for intervention. The report stated that most of these matters are issues which had already been submitted to the regional echelons but were not properly settled there. It was stressed, including by the authorities of the voivodship office, that decisions have been taken which regulate the procedure for receiving interested parties, and that the principles for conducting the control and instruction of persons responsible for the efficient consideration of complaints have been standardized.

During the discussion particular responsibility of all cells of the PZPR and every party member for creating the proper climate around solving the problems of working people was pointed out.

Taking the floor, Miroslaw Milewski stressed that, in implementing the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, it is necessary to make every party member sensitive to people's grievances and to everything that contradicts the socialist character of our political order. The Central Committee secretary stressed that the submitted requests for intervention bear witness to the growing trust in the party on the part of the community. He also emphasized that all attempts should be made so that the role of party members in resolving human matters should become more inspiring, and that it should be characterized by the principle of a humanitarian attitude toward people.

In the second part of the debates, the plenum adopted materials for the voivodship report-back and programmatic conference, which will take place in Katowice on 18 February.

Czechowicz Leads Lodz Meeting

LD080128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] At 0900 this morning, 348 delegates representing nearly 88,000 members of the Lodz party organization began a debate summing up the record of the past few months. The debate is chaired by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz party committee. He delivered the report-back speech on behalf of the executive body. Attending the meeting is, among others, Jan Glowczyk, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Both the speech and the debate dealt at length with economic questions, in particular the reform of industry. Already today certain positive results of the reform can be noted. However, it is certain that the economic situation cannot be changed in a week. It was also stressed that management efficiency is inadequate, and the results of ones own mismanagement affects the community.

Too often the private principle that at my place everything is all right, while the activities of others leave a great deal to be desired, gained the upper hand. Many speakers touched on internal party problems. They said that the times when the majority of party members felt lost during the period of upheavals and pressures, belong to the past. At the same time they stressed the continuing passivity of individual members and party organizations. The role and meaning of the PZPR could be more important still. In short, we must unfold the process of transformations, within the party, better and more efficiently than hitherto. This will mean that although we will still have the same party it will be different, as Comrade Jaruzelski has said. [sentence as heard]

Barcikowski Speaks at Nowy Sa...

AU091354 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 83 p 4

[Report on speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 5 February countability-programmatic conference of the PZPR organization in Nowy Sacz Voivodship]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the conference, K. Barcikowski positively evaluated the performance of the Nowy Sacz Voivodship party organization in the exceptionally complicated conditions before and during martial law and said that martial law, which had helped to prevent a national catastrophe, created conditions for the party's rebirth on the principles of the ninth party congress, and for gradually rehabilitating the ruined economic life.

The basic lessons we should learn from the past, he said, include the imperative that our party be united on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, that the ideological-political perception of party members be intensified, that the exacting moral-political demands placed on them be maintained, that the effectiveness of party activities be boosted and that the PZPR's positions be restored among the workers class and all the people.

Developing this idea, K. Barcikowski recalled that it will be promoted by the establishment of the national agreement movement, trade unions, and workers self-management bodies. In this connection we must be aware of the social and economic as well as political aspect of this issue.

Replying to questions from the floor on the party's ideopolitical declaration, K. Barcikowski said that preparations were continuing for a Central Committee plenum on the internal problems and ideological life of the party. The plenum will adopt a declaration on and will finally approve the directives of cadre policy. It will also receive a paper on the reasons for Polish crises.

I think, K. Barcikowski continued, that we are now a better party than we were during the period of the eighth party congress. This has been reaffirmed by the trials of the struggle we have been through, which has helped the party consoliate itself internally.

K. Barcikowski then discussed some economic problems and stressed the country's exceptionally difficult situation caused by past errors and strikes and intensified by the U.S. restrictions. This complicated and difficult situation is coming up against our people's enormous expectations, which often are beyond the capacity of our economy. The only chance we have to meet these expectations is rational thinking, which is a great requirement of the present times.

Better and more productive work is the only correct and long-term road to improving our people's living conditions.

Czyrek, Kania at Plock

LD071609 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Excerpt] The third of today's party voivodship conferences is taking place in Plock. Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Bogdan Jachacz, director of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the Central Committee; Stanislaw Kania, member of the Central Committee and of the Council of State; and Prof Wladyslaw Baka, Council of Ministers' plenipotentiary for the economic reform, are attending.

Leaders at Wroclaw Session

LD072348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] The Wroclaw party conference is attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; by Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, who was elected in the summer of 1981 as a conference delegate; and by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship in Wroclaw, stressed in his paper that most party organizations have already emerged from the stagnation and have stopped spinning in circles and have now moved to vigorous action in their milieus.

Speaking about some sociopolitical problems, the first secretary of the voivodship committee pointed out that the tendency toward high investment in the last decade also affected our region. A number of new enterprises equipped with the most modern machinery appeared, but just as in other parts of the country the enterprises of Wroclaw region, in relation to 1979, are producing only 75 to 85 percent of goods. There is no need, therefore, to build new industrial enterprises; the point is to use the already existing ones better.

This comment was supported by the statement of Jan Dalgiewicz, delegate from the Jelcz automotive works, who spoke of cooperation of management with the party organization, which encourages good production results. A lot of attention was also devoted to the possibility of increasing food production in the Wroclaw countryside. It was stressed in the discussion that cooperation of party links with the ZSL would bring about good results in this sphere.

SIWICKI PARTICIPATES IN AIR DEFENSE CONFERENCE

LD082157 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] In Warsaw, a session has been held by the 15th report-back and program conference of the National Air Defense Troops. General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the party Politburo and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, participated.

The delegates assessed the progress of work and implementation of the resolution they adopted at the previous conference. It was stressed that the most important task was to maintain a high level of combat readiness, hence of effectiveness, of the country's air defense system. It was stated that the most important weapon in the hands of the grey-uniformed communists is their ideological commitment [ideowosc].

Gen Florian Siwicki discussed the general situation in Poland and in the world, and the Army's ideological upbringing and training tasks. He emphasized the process of upbringing the younger generation. The party has an important influence on the training process in the missile, radio-technical, air, and logistics units. As a result of their exemplary attitude, many subunits have achieved very good results and earned the title of Outstanding.

During the session, people spoke of the party's role as youth organization guardian. At the initiative of the young soldiers, a (?movement) of leadership and joint competition develops in the units and the [word indistinct] in battle equipment, its proper use and maintenance increase. The party members' goal is to participate in the restoration of full normalization of social life and to deepen the process of national regeneration. Understanding the economic difficulties the country faces, particular attention was paid to efficient use of fuel, spare parts, [word indistinct] the movement to renovate and streamline. It was acknowledged that cooperation with social organizations and with the young must continue to be developed, aid must be provided to all those who are in need of it, and one must actively serve and work for the national economy.

BEJGER ON PARTY'S STRUGGLE WITH PROBLEMS

AU071603 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 4-6 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Ewa Grunert interview with Stanislaw Bejger, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee: "We Are a Class Society"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Secretary, you are no stranger to Gdansk.

For 10 years you were in charge of the Polish Ocean Lines and for 1 year you have been the first secretary of the voivodship committee. What is the situation of the Gdansk Voivodship party?

[Answer] Yes, I have been connected with Gdansk Voivodship since 1945. I graduated here from the Higher School of Maritime Trade. I have worked off and on for the Polish Ocean Lines, of which I was in charge between 1966 and 1976. Our voivodship party organization has undergone great personnel, quantitative, ideological, and political changes. Before August 1980 our party numbered over 106,000 members and now it numbers 80,000. But the issue does not concern just numbers. Ideologically unreliable members, including those who were against martial law and those who found it beyond their strength to continue to work for the party, have left us. The comrades who are determined to effectively implement our tasks have stayed.

[Question] The large-industry workers class, which has contacts with the world through ports and shipyards, has concentrated itself in Gdansk, which is why Gdansk workers are especially sensitive to faulty management. What is the present situation of the party in your voivodship?

[Answer] The makeup of the Gdansk workers class varies widely. In contrast to central Poland, Gdansk has no workers class with traditions going back to many past generations. In 1960-70 Gdansk was invaded by many workers from rural areas, who saw their opportunity in working for our expanding maritime economy. Unfortunately, under the conditions of that time we were short of forces and resources to expand the industry and, at the same time, the infrastructure of the living conditions. This resulted in a clash between great expectations and hard reality and gave rise to various frustrations, grudges against the power apparatus, and disbelief in the party's policy....

[Question] Do you think that the party has regained its authority?

[Answer] I think that the party's position is now undoubtedly, to a great extent, stronger. The members who have stayed on are better trained ideologically for their struggles, although it cannot be said that this training is adequate. At the moment we have not only the aktivs at work, but also about 75 percent of party members, who are doing a great deal to restore daily links with the working people.

[Question] My talks with shipyard workers who are party members have shown that the party has not been able to regain its trust among people who continue to be passive. What should be done to overcome this apathy?

[Answer] I do not think all shipyard workers or other people in the maritime region are apathetic. The community of shipyard workers is as varied as is the entire society. It is impossible to state with certainty that all shipyard workers are with us or against us. They work with devotion and implement their tasks whether they are active in the party or belong to the so-called silent majority. Although they still have not given us their full support, they no longer continue to fight us. We have also open adversaries. It is unfortunate that some of the shipyard workers, committed to their work, have participated in demonstrations from time to time. In January of this year some 700 shipyard workers demonstrated under the monument in front of the shipyards. Our activities proceed along various lines. After 13 December 1981 we focused our efforts to create normal working conditions and to ensure production in shipyards. As you know, at that time it was not certain whether every worker would find work to do. At the same time, we promoted explanatory work and tried to convince people that the program of the Military Council of National Salvation should be implemented and that social initiatives should be launched. We also tried to implement economic reform. Our activities are helping us to regain the working people's trust and to overcome their apathy.

[Question] You have mentioned the party members' ideological preparedness to fight the opposition. Does this mean that the party will not make light of its adversary as it did before 1980?

[Answer] Absolutely not. We must not expect that there will be no opposition. It is true that the numbers of those who support us and of those who no longer actively support the opposition are increasing, but the fact is that the latter do not support us actively as yet. Altogether this is a positive process because it reduces the base for the activities of the antisocialist forces. However, we are a class society, and the political struggle continues. We must always reckon with it.

[Question] A worker told me that if there were more goods in the shops people would cease to think of politics.

[Answer] I do not think so. This is gross simplification. We often hear that Marx said that living conditions shape up one's perception. Marx might have spoken of social conditions, however, it is a fact that if our economic breakdown had not been so great, our political and moral crisis would not have been as deep as it is.

[Question] As a Politburo candidate member you know more about the party. Could you define the party's leading role in a society that is differentiated as ours is?

[Answer] The party's leading role in our society primarily involves efforts to correctly formulate programs and tasks. In addition, party members have to explain to people the reasons for and the purpose of these programs and tasks. However, we want to do more than just define our aims: We want to create conditions for achieving these aims. In the past the party defined aims, which were often divorced from reality and were not followed by specific action. Failure to implement these aims resulted in frustrations, and this undermined the party's credibility. We want to change this, first of all. This is the basic problem in our struggle to regain our credibility among the people, which means that organizing our society for specifically implementing our appointed tasks is an important element of the party's leading role.

[Question] When one listens to party accountability conferences one gains the impression that criticism is again beginning to vanish.

[Answer] Yes, it is true that here and there this has been noted. I regard it as a weakness of some accountability conferences. However, I also realize that after a period of pressure of total criticism of everything, a time of reflection has come, that is, people not only want to give attention to what was evil, but also to how to remedy evils. We need criticism, but if it does not result in constructive proposals, it is very often useless.

[Question] Without criticism no government is correct.

[Answer] It goes without saying that it is impossible to conduct social, political, and party activities without constructive criticism. That is why during the remaining period of the present party term we will ensure that criticism should not disappear. Otherwise, the effectiveness of party activity would again be weakened.

[Question] Young people, most of whom are negative toward the present, are an important issue for the party. Some 6 months ago the ninth party plenum was held, followed by voivodship conferences. The Gdansk Voivodship committee has set up a team for young people's affairs. Do you think the young believe in the party's good intentions?

[Answer] First, I would not agree that all young people are averse to the party....

[Grunbert] I said, most of them....

[Answer] ....I do not know that this is true of most of them. The young are a most differentiated community and are disappointed because they do not see rapid results in the party's measures. As for Gdansk Voivodship, almost all the basic indexes of social infrastructure are below the national average. This is one reason for dissatisfaction. Nevertheless, much has been built in our region, people have good jobs and a large majority of them have good housing conditions. But even some of these people are average or even hostile to the party. As you can see, difficult living conditions are not always a reason for aversion to the party. Very often this aversion is caused by the fact that the young are ignorant of the party's ideological principles, program, and, above all, actions....

[Question] Whose fault is this?

[Answer] It is our fault to a considerable extent, of course. We party members have not succeeded in telling the young about our work. At the same time, our adversary in many cases did not waste his time and, using demogogy and even false arguments, was able to foster aversion to the party. What should we do? We should not only continue to present our programs, but also encourage the young to actively participate in implementing these programs. I have attended meetings with the young, at which the past and the present were criticized, but only rarely were specific proposals and solutions offered. Criticism is not followed by a universal movement of deeds. We have only the first harbingers of setting up housing cooperatives of transforming attics in houses to living quarters. On the other hand, the young are not greatly interested in working in workers self-management bodies and trade unions. Youth organizations very seldom recommend their candidates for positions in state and economic administrations....

[Question] How do you see a suitable candidate for such positions?

[Answer] He must possess suitable professional and moral-political qualifications.

[Question] Must he be a party member?

[Answer] No. He must not. The voivodship committee tries to rejuvenate the managing apparatus of our voivodship. For example, we have young deputy voivodas in the Gdansk Voivodship office, but the results of our efforts are still too small. Youth organizations are still busy with formulating their principles and have not reached a stage at which they can put forward specific proposals and recommend candidates.

[Question] They have been accustomed to such conduct.

[Answer] Precisely. That is why they should abandon it. Perhaps the present state of affairs can be traced back to the fact that the authorities of the youth organizations are not so young. He who is 30 and has a family looks at the world through different glasses.

For some time you were in charge of the Maritime Economy Office. You are still interested in maritime issues. The ninth party congress recommended that a maritime plenum be held. It was held, which is a great merit of the Gdansk Voivodship committee. What can the state do to ensure the correct development of the maritime economy?

[Answer] The plenum in question is more than just a record in the ninth congress minutes. A maritime commission has been set up in the Central Committee to tackle the 1983 plan and the lines of the maritime economic development in 1983-85. The maritime economy is becoming an important sector of the national economy.

At present the commission is waiting for specific decisions on the development of fishing and relevant systemic solutions. Since the entire country is in a difficult position, the maritime economy cannot count on too large investment funds. But we should bear in mind that some branches of the maritime economy have become so backward that it will be difficult to maintain the achieved standards without development.

[Question] Modernizing the Merchant Navy is a serious problem.

[Answer] Our liners are too old. We will have fewer vessels because some of them will have to be broken up. Despite difficulties, some branches of our Merchant Navy are developing. For example, the branch of the liners will have received a number of modern vessels on credit, but there are still too few of them compared with our needs.

[Question] Let us go back to party affairs. The Gdansk Voivodship accountability conference will be held on 5 February. What do you regard as the most urgent party activities in your voviodship?

[Answer] Primarily to strengthen the party, especially primary party organizations, organizationally and ideologically. That is why at our conference, we will ponder on improving internal party activities, on raising the level of ideological training, and, especially, on increasing one's knowledge of the basic ideological principles because many party members have not studied the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism for a long time. That is why they lack the sufficient pluck to resist various slogans, often demagogical slogans, promoted by our adversaries. That is why it is easy for them to embrace the social democratic or extreme leftist canons. The other sphere to which we will give our utmost attention involves socioeconomic problems. At the moment the party's main interest is shifting from political to economic problems, even though we will not escape the political struggle. As you know our living standards have slumped. To improve the working people's conditions we must increase production to consistently implement economic reform and to ensure that wages increase in proportion as production and productivity increase, which means that we have to better adapt the motivational system to the needs and specific conditions enterprises.

[Question] This is no doubt the most urgent need.

[Answer] Especially now when wages have violently increased in many Gdansk enterprises, wth no goods to match them. We must not tolerate such a state of affairs because it creates chaos in the market. The economic reform must not boil down to just fiscal-economic mechanisms. It will produce results if it is reinforced by the necessary social mechanisms. That is why we must see that all enterprises have their workers self-management bodies and trade unions. We must also make it clear to work forces that it will not be the authorities that will raise their living standards, that these standards will be raised by them themselves -- by their own production -- and that these issues should be solved within their own enterprises.

[Question] Will the party not run trade unions and self-management bodies?

[Answer] The party has no intention of running enterprises or administering the activities of self-management bodies or trade unions. We want to fully respect the self-governing and independent character. However, the party will see that the directives resulting from its program are respected by those organizations. We will also see that the interests of groups are not placed above social interests in enterprises. Party members must impress this on self-management bodies and trade unions. Through party members we will support these organizations in implementing their correct programs. Partnerlike cooperation between party organizations, on the one hand, and workers self-management bodies and trade unions, on the other, in solving specific matters will help strengthen the party's ties with the community.

GEBALA VIEWS TASKS, PROSPECTS OF FOREIGN TRADE

AU081337 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Tomasz Bartoszewicz interview with Stanislaw Gebala, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Trade Commission and head of the Central Committee Economic Department: "Foreign Trade Is the Mainspring of the Economy"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Compared with the other sectors of the national economy, our foreign trade did quite well in 1982. This is gratifying because we have been used to regarding foreign trade as a barrier to economic development. Why is the present situation the way it is?

[Answer] Foreign trade has a special role to play in our strategy of overcoming the economic crisis. The situation in foreign trade has a direct bearing on the most troublesome difficulties that help sustain our country's crisis: materials for the economy and our debts. We will be able to eliminate these difficulties only if we increase exports considerably and rationally use our modest resources of foreign currencies.

[Question] The complicated political conditions are also a factor....

[Answer] Certainly. Some capitalist countries, led by the United States, have applied various economic sanctions against Poland, regarding them as a platform for political struggle.

Against this background I would regard the results achieved in 1982 as positive. Our exports increased 10 percent. This included an 18-percent increase in exports to the socialist countries and a 3-percent increase in exports to the capitalist countries. All this took place as our industrial production was slumping by 2 percent, which means that the share of exports in production — this share was absolutely too small -- has increased. The continuation of this trend will determine the success of the entire strategy for overcoming our crisis.

The development of imports took a different course. Whereas imports from the socialist countries increased 2 percent last year, imports from the capitalist countries amounted to merely 75 percent of the 1981 level. That our economy was able to function under such conditions indicates that it has a great capacity to adapt itself to circumstances. The simple fact is that our industry was able in many cases to replace imports from the hard-currency areas with its own initiative and ingenuity.

The limited import potential is responsible for the fact that almost 30 percent of our industrial capacity is unused. This is why we attach such importance to accords with the socialist countries on the so-called production services. In line with the agreements reached in this regard with the USSR, 50 percent of the production from the materials that the Soviet side supplies to us remains for our own use.

[Question] The 1983 foreign trade tasks are very ambitious. Exports should increase 11 percent, which would enable us to increase imports by about 14 percent. There is no doubt that the implementation of these plans will be determined by our own efforts as well as by external factors.

[Answer] The recession continues in the capitalist countries, and the forecasts for 1983 are not the best, which means that we must expect increasing difficulties in exporting our goods. Two, much depends on at least a partial normalization of our economic relations with the developed capitalist countries.

We have sincere hope for this normalization. Our partners should realize that the policy of sanctions leads nowhere. Three, it is necessary to comprehensively settle the issue of our debts, which is connected with the previous point. We spoke of this at the 10th party plenum and are devising new initiatives in line with the plenum resolution. We have had a number of talks with private banks and we have declared our readiness to have immediate talks with the Western governments on the so-called guaranteed credits. I would not like to discuss details too soon, but I can say that we are especially interested in extended deadlines for repayments of our debts and in more reasonable interest rates.

[Question] You have mentioned external factors. The experience of past years shows that we have not been able to profit by the favorable political climate in international relations. The economic reform no doubt provides for improvements, but its implementation is not all that favorable.

[Answer] My Central Committee function enables me to gauge the situation in all economic departments. This is why I would like to praise the Ministry of Foreign Trade for its consistency and boldness in implementing the economic reform in foreign trade. I will not discuss at length the instruments already at work because RZECZPOSPOLITA readers certainly know them. Of course, there can be disputes about the convertible currency exchange rate or the extent of countervailing accounts, but we can say that, all in all, these instruments functioned correctly last year. We should calmly find out how they operate this year and decide whether they should be modified.

[Question] In conclusion, I would like you to tell us what subjects the Sejm Foreign Trade Commission will tackle this year.

[Answer] At the coming session we will tackle the implementation of the economic reform in foreign trade. Very soon we will discuss scientific and production activities to replace imports of construction facilities with exports of such facilities, and their effectiveness (many myths have been created in this connection). We will also discuss the performance of joint enterprises and the cadre situation in the Foreign Trade Department. In addition, we plan to hold a session in the first 6 months of this year dealing with the state and prospects of our economic cooperation with CEMA countries.

WARSAW INTERVIEWS PRON COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

LD100013 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A national conference of members of the Socialist Youth Union working actively in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], organized by the central board of that organization, was held in Warsaw today. Prof Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON Provisional National Council, was present, and was interviewed by (Mark Kazza).

[Begin recording] [Question] Professor, so far the PRON officers are nearly all elderly people. Is there, therefore, a guarantee that the interests of young people will be properly represented by the movement?

[Answer] I would say that there is no such guarantee. I can only deplore the fact that there are so few young people and so many as old as myself. That is why in my opinion the movement of the young must express itself; the young must come and help, they cannot wait for us to work things out for them. I should like to arouse somehow the enthusiasm and zeal of the young, but this should be concrete, not just words. PRON should keep as far away as possible from all words. This enthusiasm should find expression in certain concrete actions, specific plans, and these things should come through us. We certainly do not want to be a group of elderly ladies and gentlemen. We want the young to come; but they must take the initiative, we cannot pull them in by force.

[Question] Do you think that young people -- and this has emerged from the debate in this hall -- expect concrete action, assistance in the acquisition of material goods, while on the other hand they pay little attention to upbringing and world-outlook activities?

[Answer] There may be some confusion in views. I agree with this. In my opinion people are simply getting lost between great words and great ideals on the one hand, and these trifling, sometimes very minute, issues on the other. This certainly does not mean that the latter are unimportant. I believe that PRON must start with very small matters; there are a number of actions in the provinces that should at least be resumed, or continued. We note that in the provinces certain issues begin to wither away because people start deliberations on what PRON should be like, whereas PRON must start by doing something concrete.

[Question] What do you think about those in the debate that questioned the election system that is to be applied in the elections for the PRON congress?

[Answer] This is only a project. This project will only be discussed tomorrow and it is by no means certain whether it will be adopted after one debate. It is more than probable that tomorrow's debate will not settle this matter.

I must say that the organization of the congress is extremely difficult, because it is necessary to find a formula that would provide genuine representation. We are, unfortunately, used to the absence of true representation; we are used to people more or less appointed from above. This we want to avoid, and the commission struggled for a long time over this. I must say that there were a large number of debates and meetings before the proposed solution was found. It is more than possible that it is still not perfect, but it is completely new; it is a search for something entirely new.

This is a quest for such a form that would take all factors into consideration. I have heard anxiety voiced here concerning the Civic Committees for National Rebirth [OKON]. In fact there is an attempt to reach them. The OKON's will be represented in different ways. They are already represented -- already 25 percent of present councillors are from the OKON. There are endeavors; if they are not perfect, let the representatives embark on a discussion tomorrow. Many participants are at the same time members of the provisional council and it will be a very good thing if they bring these objections to tomorrow's meeting. [end recording]

PAX ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES PRON ISSUES 9 FEBRUARY

LD092225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A national meeting dealing with the present programmatic and organizational issues of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] was held in Warsaw today by the PAX Association. Speaking about the program and activity of PRON, Marian Orzechowski, secretary general of the PRON provisional National Council and Central Committee secretary, stressed that merely the presence of a member of the party leadership among PAX activists indicates that a new political practice is being born in our country. PRON, he said, is an effort to shape a new kind of patriotism, uniting in action all those who accept socialism and wish to improve it.

Marian Orzechowski devoted most of his speech to the role of the party in PRON. Concerning PRON preparations for a national congress Wincenty Lewandowski, deputy chairman of the PRON Provisional National Council and deputy chairman of the PAX Association, said that teams of the Provisional National Council have completed work in preparing a draft program and statute of PRON provisions for the election of delegates for the congress and of candidates for the future PRON National Council.

CEAUSESCU MEETS PRC TRADE MINISTER CHEN MUHUA

AU092042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/2/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on Wednesday, February 9, Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, state councillor, minister of foreign trade and economic relations, co-chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Collaboration.

The interview was attended by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the commission, Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; other members of the Romanian delegation.

The guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and cordial wishes on behalf of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and the other party and state leaders of the People's Republic of China.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and the other Chinese party and state leaders his warm salute and best wishes as well as wishes of new and important successes for the friendly Chinese people in building socialism, in raising its welfare and happiness.

During the interview, reference was made with satisfaction to the fact that the fine relations between the two parties, countries and peoples had continually expanded and enriched on the basis of the principles of mutual esteem and regard, respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity.

In that framework, stress was laid on the importance of the official visits of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of China, which gave a new impetus to the relations between the two countries and peoples on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane and in other domains.

It was also considered that possibilities existed for further developing and strengthening those fine relations, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, in the interests of socialist construction in Romania and the People's Republic of China, of the general cause of socialism, peace and progress throughout the world.

Satisfaction was expressed at the results of the present Bucharest session of the governmental commission, as well as the conviction that the new measures and actions covenanted would contribute to diversifying and deepening the Romanian-Chinese cooperation and collaboration in various economic domains of mutual interest, just as the bilateral commercial exchanges.

Opinions were also exchanged on international questions. It was assessed that in the current, particularly complex international situation the peoples' struggle should intensify for the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the attainment of the aspirations after peace, freedom, and social progress of all the nations of the world.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

ITALIAN GROUP PRESENTS PEACE AWARD TO CEAUSESCU

Ceremony 4 February

AU042035 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Summary] "This afternoon, in Sinaia, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received a delegation of the Simba Academy of Rome, Italy, which came to Romania to pay homage to the Romanian party-state leader on the 50th anniversary of his revolutionary activity and his birthday." As is known, this prestigious Italian institution awarded Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu the 1978 Simba Peace Prize as a token of appreciation for the Romanian head of state's contribution to the cause of detente, understanding, and cooperation in the world. "Now, 4 years later, the Simba academy has sent a delegation to Romania to extend to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm congratulations and wishes for new success as well as wishes for the Romanian people's well-being and prosperity."

The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Andrei, Miu Dobrescu, Ion Ursu, and Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister minister of the government. On this occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech.

Ceausescu Speech on Disarmament

AU071640 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 4 February Bucharest ceremony at which he was awarded a distinction of the Italian Simba academy on the occasion of his birthday]

[Text] Mr President of the Simba Academy, gentlemen, madame, comrades,

I want to express thanks to the Simba academy and to you for this mark of appreciation for my activities and for Socialist Romania's contribution to solving the complex international problems in keeping with the interests of detente, peace, and national independence. At the same time, I view this academy plaque as a symbol of the relations between Romania and Italy and of increasing cooperation with the developing and all other states in the world, regardless of social system.

Indeed, there are very complex problems in international life, which has seriously deteriorated as a result of the arms race, the policy of preserving and redividing the zones of influence, and the world economic crisis, a crisis which is affecting the entire world, particularly the developing countries. In view of those factors, consistent efforts are required to halt the aggravation of the international situation and to solve the complex contemporary problems through negotiations and with the equal participation of all the states, regardless of social system or size.

Resolute steps must be taken to halt the arms race. It can be stated that 1983 will be of special importance for halting the arms race and beginning disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. I am particularly referring to the deployment of medium-range missiles and to the development of existing ones. Should new medium-range missiles be deployed this year, the arms race will intensify to the extreme, and the situation in Europe will become very grave.

New missiles, just like the existing ones, cannot in any way enhance the security of any state; on the contrary, they will escalate the danger of war, the danger of a nuclear war, thus threatening the existence of all European nations, and life and civilization themselves. Hence, we must do everthing possible to prevent the deployment of additional medium-range missiles and to withdraw and destroy the existing ones.

It would be undoubtedly very good if all missiles could be eliminated. However, we must keep in mind the fact that many problems and a good deal of mistrust have accumulated in the course of the years; therefore, we must adopt a realistic attitude and take specific disarmament steps. It is important to conclude an appropriate agreement on not deploying the new U.S. missiles in Europe and withdrawing the Soviet ones, on the basis of an even balance of forces. The idea is not to achieve everything or nothing, but to do everything possible to achieve as much as possible and to arrive at the lowest possible level of means of destruction in Europe as a first step toward finally eliminating both medium-range missiles, tactical missiles, and then other weapons.

Along this line, Romania believes that the European states, primarily the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states -- since those two military blocs hold most conventional and all nuclear weapons -- should responsibly act to promote an agreement. True, the Soviet Union and the United States do have the primary role in this respect, but we, the European countries, are directly interested in halting the deployment of new missiles, in reducing and destroying existing ones and finally eliminating them completely. That is why we Europeans, while supporting negotiations between the two powers, must directly and actively participate in these negotiations; I repeat, we believe that the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states must see to it that the two military blocs begin genuine disarmament steps.

I believe that it is possible to bring about the adoption of decisions along this line even this year, decisions meeting the demands and desires of peoples everywhere. I have in mind the great peace movements in Europe and the fact that very diverse political circles and social classes and categories are applying increasing pressure for appropriate agreements. I believe that the politicians and governments of all the European countries should make responsible efforts, respect the will of the peoples and bring about a turning point, so to speak, in arms policy by beginning disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament steps, halting the arms race and freezing military expenditures to the level of 1983.

Romania has advanced a number of proposals in this respect. At the recent meeting in Prague, the Warsaw Pact socialist member states included in their political declaration important proposals along this line. The NATO member states have also presented proposals -- some of them very significant. Discussions should now begin on the basis of both sides' proposals, and a common denominator should be identified from those proposals; similarly, proposals made by neutral or nonaligned European countries should also be taken into consideration, since they are interested as the countries of the two military blocs in genuine disarmament measures. If responsible steps are taken along this line, I think that positive results can be obtained in 1983.

Similarly, we are resolutely in favor of a speedy conclusion of the Madrid meeting, of convening a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, and of follow-up meetings to the Helsinki conference. The European countries must maintain this practice of meetings and discussions in order to jointly solve the complex problems affecting Europe and the rest of the world. We must endeavor to develop cooperation and collaboration in all areas among the European countries and to forge a united Europe on the basis of the respect for the social system of the European countries as well as on the basis of the need for active cooperation that can promote socioeconomic development and a policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence.

At the same time, Europe can and must make a more significant contribution to solving the problems of underdevelopment. You and the Simba academy deal with the situation of the African and developing countries, whose condition, as I said before, has considerably deteriorated. We must do everything possible to bring about genuine negotiations between North and South, to ensure that developing and poor countries have the means to secure their socioeconomic development. Those countries currently face many problems. Unless they are solved through appropriate agreements between the rich and poor countries, the situation of the developing countries will worsen even further. That will have a strong impact on all the economic and political aspects of international life. Even the questions of whether the world economic crisis will be overcome, whether the economy will recover, depends on how the problems of the developing countries are resolved.

We must establish a new world economic and political order and secure relations based on equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. As a developing socialist country, Romania is entirely on the side of the developing countries and is acting with them to strengthen cooperation and solidarity and to bring about negotiations and agreements with them with a view to solving the complex world economic problems. We have advanced a number of proposals in this respect. I will mention only the issue of canceling the debt of the poor countries with an annual income of up to $500-600 per capita; reducing the debts for another group of states; and establishing a maximum ceiling for interest rates, thus eliminating the exaggeratedly high interest rates which have caused the situation of the developing countries to deteriorate. I believe that the developed countries, too, should be interested in such agreements.

I want to mention that there is close cooperation between Italian and Romanian political forces in political, economic and many other areas. We hope to intensify our cooperation with the Italian people, with political and social organizations, as well as with the government in order to contribute to solving complex problems in keeping with the interests of all the nations, of peace and detente, and of each nation's independence.

I particularly appreciate the activities of the Simba academy and your activities, and I hope they will facilitate a better understanding of the complex problems of the African and developing countries, and contribute to devising solutions capable of meeting current economic and political requirements.

Once again I want to thank you for your praise of Romania's policy; I want to assure you that our country will further do its utmost to contribute to the policy of peace and disarmament, to establish a new world economic order and to settle all problems only through negotiations. As far as I am concerned, I will work in this spirit, as I have done in the past, and will endeavor to serve my people, their socioeconomic interest and well-being, as well as cooperation with other peoples, the Italian people among them, and the cause of understanding, peace, and national independence.

I thank you. (lively and loud applause)

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CSSR TRADE UNION CHIEF

AU081948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/2/1983 -- On Tuesday, February 8 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who is paying a friendship and experience-interchange visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of GURTU [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions]. Warm salutes were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

During the interview appreciation was expressed for the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, with emphasis on the special importance of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak for the continuous development and expansion of the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations. The contribution was brought to the fore of the trade union organizations in the two countries to the expansion of the cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia, to the strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples.

During the interview aspects were approached of the international political life. In that framework the significance was highlighted of mobilizing the trade unions, the public opinion, all peace-loving forces in the fight to halt international tension and the arms race, to achieve a passage to firm measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, to create a climate of security and cooperation in Europe and the world over, to fulfil all peoples' ideals of independence, progress and welfare.

The interview proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW ENVOY FROM MOROCCO

AU081910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/2/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on February 8 Mohamed Toufik Kabbaj who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Morocco to Romania. Friendly greetings were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Hassan II.

In his speech, the Moroccan ambassador points to the fine relations established between Romania and Morocco on a bilateral and on an international plane.

In his turn, the Romanian head of state stresses that his people follows with empathy the efforts the Moroccan people makes for its economic and social development, for capitalizing the country's natural resources, for the progress of industry and agriculture, of the whole country.

Pointing to the fine Romanian-Moroccan relations, President Ceausescu says in his speech: We note with satisfaction that the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Morocco have witnessed a positive course in accordance with the decisions and understandings reached at top level. The official visit I paid to Morocco in 1970 and 1973, the meetings and talks I had and the understandings concluded on that occasions gave a particular impetus to the expansion, on multiple planes, of the friendly relations of cooperation between Romania and Morocco.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN PROTOCOL -- The tenth session of the Joint Romanian-Norwegian Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Commerce was held in Oslo. The commission examined the current stage of bilateral commercial exchanges and the development of economic cooperation. The sides established measures to increase and diversify Romanian-Norwegian trade and to further expand economic cooperation, especially in the areas of machine-building, naval construction, chemical and oil industries. A protocol was signed at the end of the session. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Feb 83 p 6 AU]

BORBA REPORTS STAMBOLIC'S ACTIVITIES IN RANGOON

AU081428 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 83 p 1

[Summary] Rangoon, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- This morning, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, accompanied by his associates, laid a wreath at the monument to Burmese national heroes in Rangoon.

Later, his Burmese hosts took Petar Stambolic and his associates to the Shwedagon Pagoda. After touring the pagoda, Stambolic signed the visitor's book in the pagoda.

"In the afternoon, President Stambolic and his associates met with a large group of Yugoslavs working in Burma. On this occasion, information and views were exchanged on the latest developments in Yugoslavia and on the living and working conditions in Burma.

"President Stambolic showed special interest in the activity of the Yugoslav economic and mining firms associated in the Investimport work collective which are working on opening a copper mine in the north of the country and in the activity of the enterprises which have recently constructed a powerline network in some parts of Burma.

"Yugoslav businessmen -- who have been in Burma for a number of years and who have, among other things, constructed the first large hydroelectric power plant in the country -- have confirmed the existence of great opportunities for expanding cooperation and for winning contracts, despite the presence of competing large Japanese and Western firms which are prepared to grant more favorable credits."

The Burmese media today extensively reported on the longstanding successive cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries. The front pages of the Rangoon newspapers are devoted exclusively to Stambolic's visit and his talks with the Burmese leaders.

Talks on bilateral relations on opportunities for further expanding cooperation in all fields will be continued tomorrow between Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council, and the most prominent Burmese personalities.

VISIT OF CUBA'S CARLOS RODRIGUEZ CONTINUES

Meets With Ribicic

LD091332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also took part in the talks.

In the course of a cordial and friendly discussion, both sides stated that relations and cooperation between the LCY and Cuban Communist Party and between the two countries are developing successfully, and that there are notable possibilities and a mutual readiness for their further development in all spheres.

During the discussion, both sides exchanged views on topical international issues.

They expressed their concern over the continuing deterioration of the international situation, which poses a serious threat to world peace and security.

They underlined the exceptional role and significance of the Nonaligned Movement and its policy in the struggle for peace; solving conflicts and crisis flashpoints by peaceful means; reviving the process of relaxing international tension and ending the arms race; for a speedy development of developing countries, and for solving other problems facing the world today. In this context both sides exchanged views on preparations for the upcoming seventh nonaligned countries' conference in New Delhi. They underlined the exceptional signifiance of this conference and the need for all member countries to contribute to its success.

Talks With Stambolic, Mojsov

LD100030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and Vice President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. During a cordial conversation in which Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and Aramis Fuentes Hernandez, Cuban ambassador to Yugoslavia, also took part, they talked about current questions of international relations, preparations for the seventh conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi and bilateral cooperation.

Both sides expressed their interest in the success of the forthcoming conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, which is expected to contribute to the relaxation of tension in the world and the settling of major problems now confronting the international community. They also talked about the very unfavorable development of international economic relations and, in particular, the steady deterioration in the position of developing countries. It was stressed that great attention should be paid to these questions at the forthcoming nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

Stress was also laid on the joint interest in and readiness for the further promotion of bilateral relations and especially economic cooperation, as well as cooperation in other spheres.

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, carried out an exhaustive exchange of views in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today on the Nonaligned Movement's activity and questions of importance for the success of the preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit conference.

They also discussed the promotion of Yugoslav-Cuban relations and cooperation in various fields.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK

LD100051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service 1825 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- An LCY study delegation, headed by Slavojka Jankovic, member of the LCY Central Committee, returned to Belgrade from Pyongyang today. The delegation visited the DPRK through the program of cooperation between the LCY and the Workers Party of Korea [WPK]. They studied the Korean party's activities in the country's socioeconomic development.

BORBA ON 'TEAM SPIRIT' MANEUVERS IN ROK

AU081906 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Feb 83 p 6

[Djordje Bogojevic commentary: "In What Spirit?"]

[Excerpts] A few days ago, more precisely on 1 February, in South Korea, on its mainland, in the waters that surround it and in the air above it, the joint American-South Korean military maneuver called "Team Spirit 83" began, which means approximately that they are begin conducted in a "common spirit" or to achieve such a spirit, but the devil alone knows why.

By their scope, mass participation and duration these maneuvers exceed by far all the past maneuvers that have been held in this part of the world, maneuvers which were held quite frequently.

The strongest South Korean Army units have also been mobilized for these maneuvers. All this together represents an enormous contingent of the armed forces and will transform South Korea's soil and the seas that surround it into a real war training ground for 1 and 1/2 months -- the duration of the maneuvers. The question that arises in this connection is not who needs all this because this is obvious, but rather -- why? It brings up many other questions: For what reason have such human potential and such an enormous military machine been mobilized in this distant, the most forward peninsula in east Asia? Has this been done to let Asia know what strong power the Americans possess, to warn and to scare Asia? To warn and to scare Asia and the USSR, which is also present in this part of the world?

It is difficult to believe that these mass and spectacular maneuvers are being held because of North Korea alone, although maneuvers were also held earlier because of North Korea and are also being held now. Why is it necessary for the Pentagon to create a war psychosis in the Far East; why does the Pentagon provoke uneasiness, fear and suspicions in the world with these and similar maneuvers? This is not merely a rhetorical question because North Korea, concerned over this dangerous war game on its borders, has introduced a state of semiwar readiness in all its combat defense units. This has been done for fully justified reasons because you cannot trust someone who constantly proclaims you an enemy and constantly plays with arms at your doorsteps. Taken all together, the war spirit with which these maneuvers -- despite the fact that they are being held under the slogan "Team Spirit" -- resound in the world as not the least desirable or necessary. What the world does not need are war games, but rather deeds which will contribute to the spirit of peace and cooperation.

TRADE UNION OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS IN AUSTRIA

LD092009 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1748 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 9 (TANJUG) -- Development of friendly Yugoslav-Austrian relations and, especially the position of Yugoslav workers on temporary work and stay in Austria were discussed here on Wednesday by President of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia Bogoljub Nedeljkovic and Austrian Minister of Social Affairs Alfred Dallinger. Nedeljkovic pointed out the need for more pronounced efforts in order to provide greater work, legal and social security for Yugoslav citizens out of work as a result of blackened economic activity in Austria. The Austrian minister also had a meeting with chairman of the Federal Committee for Labour, Health and Social Welfare Djordje Jakovljevic. They too placed emphasis on the position and rights of Yugoslav workers on temporary work in Austria. Dallinger who is also vice-president of the Austrian trade unions, had yet another meeting on problems of employing Yugoslav workers in Austria with Yugoslav Vice-Premier Mijat Sukovic.

BORBA REJECTS "NATURAL ALLIANCE' OF NONALIGNMENT

AU071855 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 83 p 8

["The World This Week" column commentary by Bogdan Decermic: "On the Eve of the Summit"]

[Excerpts] It seems that, in the past week, the preparations of the nonaligned countries for their seventh summit meeting in New Delhi have reached the final stage. the direct contacts between the heads of states and governments have become more frequent. Petar Stambolic's visit to Indonesia and Burma, among others, can be ranked among these contacts. In New York, India -- which will host the summit meeting -- distributed the proposed final document of the summit among the movement's member countries. And finally, according to a ritual that has already become traditional, there are also some circles outside the movement which are voicing their own interpretations of the tasks and goals of the nonaligned policy; some of these interpretations represent a specific type of pressure aimed at reorienting the Nonaligned Movement. A few days ago, Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, also spoke about pressures without naming their promoters but expressed a firm conviction that, just as they have done in the past, this time, too, the nonaligned countries will resist these pressures and preserve their ideological and action unity.

The repeated attempts -- to say the least -- of one-sided, subjectivist and incomplete "interpretations" of the character and program of the nonaligned policy and movement can be answered by well-known arguments. In this connection we have in mind, among other things, the article published by Moscow PRAVDA last week which essentially amounts to the following: First, to impoverishing the original principles and program of the nonaligned countries and reducing them exclusively to an "anti-imperialist and anti-war policy;" second, to reviving the thesis of an allegedly living theory of equidistance in relation to the blocs which, according to the Moscow newspaper, means "driving a wedge between the newly liberated states and their natural allies , the countries of socialism," something which in itself -- as the third item in this sequence -- once again advances the thesis of "natural alliance."

The basic original principles of the nonaligned countries are, in fact, much more complex and very precise. True, the nonaligned countries are against all imperialism, both big and small and regardless of origin, and are for peace. However, the essence of the nonaligned policy is in its nonbloc character, in the fact that it is a historically proven autonomous and independent subjective factor of the international community, a factor that is not subordinated to or allied with any of the blocs because any such subordination or alliance would be essentially contrary to those historical circumstances and motives that created the nonaligned policy. And finally, the Nonaligned Movement is not an organization of countries with the same world outlook: Its members are countries with different political, social and economic systems and with different ideologies. Therefore, an ideologically doctrinaire division of them into "natural allies" of one or another ideology -- that is, of one or another block -- would not only result in deepening the differences that objectively exist and are calculated in advance, but in directly corroding the movement. As a matter of fact, the "other side," too, claims its own "natural allies" using similar arguments. And it is not even necessary to speak about what would be left in the end if each of them "took" its own "natural allies." The fact is that in this respect the movement adopts the same attitude toward all blocs, and this attitude is not determined a priori, but rather depending on the specific actions and behavior of one or another factor, of every factor on the world scene.

"The essence of nonalignment," Indian Minister Rao says, "is not in being aligned with or leaning toward one or another direction, but in a positive role in international affairs, a role devoid of any a priori obligations toward any side."

DRAGOSAVAC CHAIRS SESSION ON NONALIGNMENT ROLE

LD092246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Commission for the LCY's international cooperation held a session in Belgrade today. The session was chaired by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Taking part in our preparations for the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries, the announcement on the work of the session states, the members of the commission discussed ideopolitical trends in the parties and movements of the countries which belong to the Nonaligned Movement and with which the League of Communists and SAWPY cooperate. During the discussion it was noted that the awareness of the need to defend peace, the need for disarmament and democratization of international relations and the indispensability of a change in the existing system of economic relations and the need for mutual cooperation increasingly characterize political developments in nonaligned countries and contribute to the further strengthening of the ties between these countries and their political forces within the Nonaligned Movement.

Emphasis was placed on the need to step up contacts and intensify exchanges of views and experience between the LCY, SAWPY and our other sociopolitical forces and nonaligned countries' movements. This is made possible by their fundamental goals, which inspire many of their parties to strive for mutual cooperation despite any inherited differences and objective contradictions between these countries.

It was also pointed out that nonaligned countries' parties and movements are stepping up their countries' commitment to the reaffirmation of the principles and policy of nonalignment and their efforts to implement the conclusions of the forthcoming seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries through more resolute involvement in the activity of the progressive nonbloc parties and movements.

Vojo Srzentic, member of the LCY Central Committee briefed the commission on the seventh congress of the Greek Communist Party, which he attended in the capacity of LCY representative.

The fourth session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for the LCY's international cooperation also dealt with a number of ideopolitical aspects of the foreign information and propaganda activity concerning our country and the tasks of the members of the League of Communists in organs and organizations concerned with keeping the international public informed about developments in Yugoslavia, the LCY's international cooperation and our country's foreign policy activities.

BOJANIC REVIEWS FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE, TRENDS

AU081638 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1674 30 Jan 83 pp 10-12

[Jug Grizelj report on interview with Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade -- place and date not given]

[Summary] Our foreign trade balance last year, assessed by some as a success and by others as a catastrophe, must be considered in the light of the world economic situation, Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, said. World exports in the last 2 years were reduced seven percent compared with 1980; therefore, our exports in 1982, having even slightly increased, cannot be assessed as unsuccessful, although we need a greater increase considering our foreign debts. However, no essential and structural changes in a country's economy can be achieved in just a year or two.

During the last 3 years, Yugoslavia succeeded in reducing its trade deficit each year -- from $7.2 billion in 1979 to $3.1 billion in 1982 -- and increased the percentage of imports paid for by exports -- from 49 percent in 1979 to 77 percent in 1982. Yugoslavia cannot be pleased with its exports in 1982, of course. "However, one cannot neglect the fact that the rate of increase of our exports in the last 3 years was much higher than the world demand. We are not an island, we are part of the world as a whole." At the end of the last year the OECD estimated that the nominal increase of world exports in 1982 compared to 1979 will be only 13 percent, but our exports in the same period increased 50 percent. The share of Yugoslavia's exports in world imports in 1979 was 0.40 percent, in 1980 it was 0.43 percent, in 1981 0.51 and in 1982 0.54 percent. "I do not have to stress here the extent to which the competition in the world has intensified, protectionism has increased, markets have closed and how many difficulties are faced by the intention to increase exports in such a small country like ours."

Our internal expenditures, especially investment expenditures, failed to adapt to the situation of reduced possibilities for imports. The imports in 1982 have been reduced 5 percent compared to 1979 -- imports of production materials have increased 14 percent, imports of equipment have been reduced 32 percent and consumer goods imports have been reduced 54 percent. "Had we been quicker in reducing equipment imports we could have imported more production materials and thus provided conditions for greater exports and better supply of the domestic market in consumer goods either from domestic sources or from imports."

"The Secretariat for Foreign Trade will be the one to introduce practical measures for providing goods in short supply when the method of providing dollars for that purpose is decided upon. This problem is being quickly resolved." We all know that there can be no tourism without solving the problems of goods in short supply.

For 1983 we decided to continue the policy of reducing the trade deficit and to do so by increasing exports, not by reducing imports except capital equipment imports. This is a very difficult task, but we have to do it in addition to everything envisaged in the foundations of our stabilization policy. An important role is played here by regulations and economic policy mechanisms that have been adopted. "We expect all social accords to be adopted within the envisaged time limit. If this fails to happen within the envisaged time limit, the Federal Executive Council will not allow any deadlines to be extended, but will use its constitutional authority." Thanks to the successful negotiations with foreign banks, this year will be slightly less difficult than we expected. We will be less nervous in implementing stabilization measures, and there will be more raw materials and production materials. However, this does not mean increasing expenditures. The changes in the structure of our economy are by no means temporary measures.

COMMITTEE PLANS INCREASED TRADE WITH PRC

AU091645 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Summary] The volume of trade between Yugoslavia and the PRC is still far below real possibilities. Trade between the two countries in 1982 amounted to a total value of $66 million as compared with the planned volume of $300 million. According to the reports heard at today's session of the Committee for Commodity Trade With China of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, the poor trade results are due, among other things, to the insufficient activities of Yugoslav trade missions in the PRC. Jasminko Stepic reports:

At its recent session the mixed Yugoslav-Chinese commission discussed the reasons for the relatively poor trade results between the two countries and called attention to great possibilities for expanding their trade cooperation. It was proposed that trade between the two countries in 1983 should amount to $370 million, including $200 million for Yugoslavia's exports to China and $170 million for China's exports to Yugoslavia.

Some specific trade arrangements were also concluded by the commission, and for the first time a contract totaling about $4.5 million was signed for exporting Yugoslav textile products to China. The Chinese trade organizations are especially interested in buying seamed and seamless pipes, plywood and compressed wood boards, artificial fertilizers, spare parts for ships, harvester combines and tractors, medical instruments and many types of consumer goods in Yugoslavia. Under the contracts that have already been concluded, Yugoslavia will export agricultural equipment, ships, laboratory instruments, calculators and complete equipment for a seed processing factory to China. The commission also discussed the need for an appropriate increase in China's exports to Yugoslavia, especially its exports of producer goods and raw materials. It is noteworthy that 240 Yugoslav associated labor organizations have expressed their keen interest in trade with China.

PROPOSALS MADE TO AVOID AVIATION FUEL SHORTAGES

AU040957 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 83 p 5

[Summary] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- "This year, Yugoslavia must provide a total of 354,000 tons of aviation fuel to ensure the country's regular air transport." However, it was reported at today's plenary session of the air transport group of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia that the country's energy plan provides for the production of only 274,000 tons of aviation fuel. It was therefore proposed at the session that the planned imports of 9.3 million tons of crude oil be increased by 1.8 million tons to ensure a sufficient output of aviation fuel. An alternative to the increased imports of crude oil would be to import aviation fuel under special customs exemptions, the group stated.

At the same session, the air transport group failed to reach an agreement on the prices of services provided by airposts to the air transport operators and on incorporating airport passenger taxes in air fares, mainly because the air transport operators and airports primarily only consider their own interests, acting as though the interests of passengers were of no importance to them, and in the meantime, there are more and more empty seats on planes.

FEC, SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE COOPERATION VIEWED

LD100436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- A meeting was held today in the SAWPY Federal Conference to discuss further promotion of cooperation between the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and the Federal Conference. Taking part in the talks were Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Marin Cetinic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and several members of the Federal Conference's Presidium.

After an exhaustive exchange of views on experiences to date, it was agreed that the focus of further cooperation should be on a more efficient delineation of tasks which would appear following the adoption of a long-term program of economic stabilization. At the same time, cooperation should also be intensified on implementing the already agreed upon stabilization solutions contained in the most important political documents, above all, in the assembly resolution on this year's economic policy and in the Socialist Alliance's action program on the struggle for social and economic stabilization.

It was also agreed that it should be standard practice to hold preliminary talks in the Federal Conference, its Presidium and [words indistinct] with a view to achieving more efficient decisionmaking in the SFRY Assembly and a more successful functioning of the entire system of reaching agreement in the federation. Thus, views would be exchanged on a broader political plane and proposals voiced relating to all significant problems of implementing economic stabilization and development policy and further promoting a socioeconomic and sociopolitical system of socialist self-management development.

PEC LC COMMITTEE IN KOSOVO EXPELS MEMBERS

AU091900 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 83 p 6

[V. Simonovic report]

[Summary] Pec, 6 Feb -- "At their meeting yesterday, members of the Pec communal committee of the League of Communists unanimously adopted a report of the working group of the Pec communal committee of the League of Communists which was submitted by secretary Ismailj Berisa. Because of the bad human and intranational relations and opportunistic and bureaucratic behavior in the agricultural nursery work organization, the committee decided to expel from the League of Communists agricultural engineer Momcilo Zivaljevic, former director of the work organization who has been working recently in the 13 July agricultural combine in Titograd; agricultural engineer Esad Zajmi; and agricultural technicians Miso Djukic and Haki Gasi. It also decided to issue a last warning before expulsion from the League of Communists to Djuro Terzic, head of the accounting department, and punish with a warning Selim Podujeva, Milan Novovic, Zuhtija Zekovic and Redzo Musreljaj."

It was reported at the meeting of the communal committee that various shortcomings, abuses and irregularities continued to accumulate in the agricultural nursery work organization over a long period and culminated in 1982. "Instead of concerning itself with its specialized production activities, the collective became a nursery of nationalism." The basic organization of the League of Communists in the collective was divided on a national basis. "According to the adopted report on the working group of the Pec communal committee of the League of Communists, Momcilo Zivaljevic gathered around himself a group of Serbian and Montenegrin workers; engineer Esad Zajmi gathered another group of Albanian and Muslim workers. Consequently, no decision could be implemented."

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY COUNCIL DISCUSSES EMIGRATION

LD082001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Pristina, 8 Feb (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo examined a report on the implementation of measures and actions aimed at halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins in the period of September to December 1982. The session was chaired by Imer Pulja.

It is reported that the session stated that in that period there was a gradual decrease in the number of Serbs and Montenegrins emigrating from Kosovo and that this applies to the majority of municipalities in Kosovo.

This was brought about by the increasingly favorable political and security situation in the province, which is the result of ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists and all other organized forces. More efficient work of organs of state administration and judicial organs on eliminating and curbing causes for emigration also contributed to this.

It was also stated that, in spite of the measures and actions undertaken on curbing and eliminating all forms of pressure, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is still taking place, particularly in the municipalities of Pristina and Titova Mitrovica.

The council instructed all provincial organs to carry on, within their jurisdiction, with efficient undertaking of legal and other measures aimed at creating an even more favorable political-security situation in the province.

AZEM VLASI REVIEWS 'DIFFERENTIATION' IN KOSOVO

AU092154 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Participating in the series of lectures and discussions entitled "Republics and Provinces Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" at the Belgrade Hall of Engineers and Technicians, Azem Vlasi, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, spoke on the current sociopolitical situation in Kosovo. He pointed out that the process of political differentiation in Kosovo has produced quite good results so far, but that the process has not yet been completed. In Vlasi's opinion, reducing the concept of ideological-political differentiation merely to condemning Albanian nationalism and irredentism would be tantamount to vulgarizing the concept. This concept is much broader, Vlasi said, and also includes the attitude toward work, toward the struggle for self-managing socialist relations.

Answering a question on how many Serbs and Montenegrins have returned to Kosovo, Azem Vlasi said that their number is very small but that, despite this, it is of great political importance.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DELEGATION ON KOSOVO VISIT

LD061630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Pristina, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina led by Branko Mikulic, president of the republic's presidency, and Hamdija Pozderac, president of the League of Communists Central Committee, is on a visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

At the start of their 2-day visit the top functionaries of Bosnia-Hercegovina met with Kolj Siroka, Sinan Hasani and other top provincial leaders and exchanged information on the political, economic and overall situation in the republic and province.

The hosts stated that the overall conditions in Kosovo are continually improving and that the political-security situation is becoming increasingly stable.

Although isolated excesses and actions still occur, the enemy operating from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism has been crushed, and this allows the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in the province to concern themselves now with economic and other problems.

Recalling that these problems are most prominent precisely in Kosovo because of its underdevelopment, it was stated that positive trends have recently become visible in production and business activity and in overall behavior. Contributing to this has been the increasingly broad movement for greater dedication to work and for elimination of all forms of negative and nonself-management behavior. Foundations are being laid, it was noted, for the kind of social climate in which greater order, work and responsibility are evident, and in which the front for the struggle against all anomalies in society becomes broader.

It was also stressed that the strategy for the struggle for putting the general conditions in order and for speeding up the province's development is meeting with full support from the leadership, associated labor and all environments of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and that any misunderstandings are not a reflection of disagreement between the republican and provincial leadership, but rather are the results of attempts by individuals to create disagreement.

We in Kosovo are maximally open to the return to the province of not only Serbs and Montenegrins who have left, but of others from all areas of the country who wish to share our future with us. Similarly, we have a number of people here who are seeking employment throughout Yugoslavia. We consider this to be in the interests -- indeed to be a vital need -- of both Kosovo and the country as a whole, and in this we have great support from the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, said Kolj Siroka, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Supporting the overall efforts which are being carried out in the province, the top leaders of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Branko Mikulic and Hamdija Pozderac, stressed that in their republic it has always been the view that what is happening and being done in Kosovo is not a matter purely for the province and the Socialist Republic of Serbia, but for the entire Yugoslav community. Proceeding from this, Bosnia-Hercegovina firmly supports the starting points and principles of the organs of the federation, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for preventing all pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins, but condemns every kind of revanchism towards the Albanian nationality which Serbia, Montenegrin, Croatian and other nationalists are trying to spread. They stressed at the same time that there exists a readiness in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina to take a share of the responsibility, obligations and assistance arising from the political platform of the LCY Central Committee for the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo. In this respect measures have been undertaken to initiate practical forms of cooperation in associated labor and at other levels.

Both sides stated that the industrial cooperation between the republic and the province is also far greater than ever before, and that the possibilities for its expansion are even greater. They exist, above all, in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the processing industry, agriculture and all branches of the economy and activity. The need was therefore stressed for more frequent and firm contacts and for cooperation between sociopolitical organizations and the community, particularly individual municipalities and local communities. It was agreed that a concrete program should be drawn up for this.

Today and tomorrow the members of the delegation from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina will visit several municipalities and workers collectives in Kosovo.

Visit Ends

LD080016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Pristina, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, consisting of Branko Mikulic, Hamdija Pozderac, Vaso Gacic and other high-ranking leaders of the republic, has ended its 2-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Republic of Kosovo.

During the 2d day of their visit to the province, the highest-ranking official from Bosnia-Hercegovina, accompanied by Kilj Siroka Sinan Hasani, Ilija Vakic and other Kosovo leaders, visited the municipalities of Klina and Istok and met representatives of those communes' sociopolitical and economic life who told them about these environments' prospects and the possibilities for more rapidly overcoming underdevelopment in them.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina delegation learned that Klina based its effort to emerge from underdevelopment on the use of its natural resources of lignite, bauxite and, above all, agriculture, in which it was achieving better and better results. It was also noted that the political and security situation in the municipality is becoming more stable every day, but that the League of Communists and other progressive forces continue to be confronted by the consequences of the indoctrination of the young with hostile ideology.

Taking part in the conversation, Branko Mikulic, president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, stressed the need to open processing capacities, which the municipality does not possess, and said that he will strive to ensure that help is extended by Bosnia-Hercegovina for these efforts.

In Istok the members of the delegation Bosnia-Hercegovina and the provincial leaders were briefed on the possibilities for further development and efforts to build processing capacities.

MACEDONIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTED

LD071458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Excerpts] [dateline, passage indistinct] During the past period, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia initiated concrete ideopolitical actions designed to identify conditions in the implementation of socioeconomic stabilization; through these concrete actions conditions have been established for ideopolitical differentiation and for taking on sociopolitical and other responsibilities. On this basis, concrete activities were launched to establish ideopolitical conduct by individual leading personnel in the republic and in social activities.

With this context the process of exposing and placing responsibility on the protagonists of usurpation, misuse, crime and similar manifestations -- toward which in some environments an incomprehensively tolerant attitude had been taken -- has been developed during this period. Serious steps have also been taken to identify the situation, the causes and the protagonists of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and on this basis, concrete measures of ideopolitical differentiation are being carried out. Ideopolitical differentiation with all the protagonists who operate against the ideology and policy of the League of Communists must be a constant and essential element of our political action in every environment, Rancevski stressed.

He went on to point out critically the problems in the activity of the League of Communists which are most frequently manifested through inadequate ideopolitical militancy and readiness, ideological neutrality, disunity and passivity in the implementation of actions. The basic reasons are inadequate ideopolitical uplifting of members, inadequately developed Marxist criticism and also the appearance in League of Communists ranks of the forces whose objective is not to incorporate themselves in militant spirit in the development of social relations, but to gain certain personal positions. Present also are forces from alien ideological positions, manifestations of bureaucratization in the League of Communists, collusion between specific forces and technobureaucratic structures in our self-management and political system and their manipulation with certain League of Communists organizations and organs.

Only through concrete ideopolitical action, Pancevski stressed at the end of his introductory statement, in the implementation of the agreed policy and stands can true loyalty to the ideology and policy of the League of Communists be proved. Therefore, we must act vigorously to eliminate all the relations and forces which signify passivity, opportunism, ideological or political neutrality or any attempt to frustrate League of Communists action.

MEDIA USAGE, RESPONSIBILITIES IN SOCIETY REVIEWED

AU081050 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Unattributed report on discussion at the seventh session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists in Belgrade on 7 February]

[Excerpt] Dobrivoje Vidic [member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium] called attention to the penetration of non-Marxist activities in public media and emphasized that the League of Communists should be concerned about this penetration because little has been done to prevent hostile activities. The enemy has very easy and frequent access to press columns and radio and television programs. Dobrivoje Vidic sees a way to overcome these difficulties through more effectively organized work by the basic organizations of the League of Communists in public media and through better and more specific work by the publishing councils. Dobrivoje Vidic stressed that this discussion and action of the League of Communists in Serbia could in no way be interpreted as a quarrel with journalists. However, he said that this session of the Central Committee should be considered a turning point for further work.

[Begin Vidic recording] The turning point that must be made here today is and must be contained in a decision to truly support and stimulate the further full flourishing of socialist journalism in our country: socialist journalism based on the cultivation and preservation of the lasting values of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution and on a resolute struggle against hostile and alien concepts. This particularly applies to the history of our revolution and the contemporary stage of our development. It is necessary to resolutely and clearly act against the persistent actions of enemies and alien elements aimed at exploiting our objective difficulties and subjective shortcomings in order to create and provoke disturbances, call for strikes, for street demonstrations, for a change in our self-managing socialist system and development course, for slanders and even for casting off [zbacivanje] our political leadership and destroying our constitutional institutions. This activity aimed at jeopardizing 40 years of enormous work by all generations which participated in creating and building the new Yugoslavia must not be allowed or tolerated. [end recording]

Prvoslar Ralic pointed out that, in Belgrade, there is a contradictory ideological situation both in journalism and in culture. For this reason he believes that what is needed in this connection are discussions rather than hasty and degrading appraisals. What is achieved by degrading an ideologist with a single sentence if there is no all-Yugoslav scientific philosophical discussion about the phenomenon of ideologists of this kind?

[Begin Ralic recording] While we are engaged in dogmatically and liberally outdoing one another and in introducing quarrels and a priori judgments as a principle in our internal party relations, others have nicely organized themselves before our very eyes and have divided their tasks among themselves. While we are quarreling over the question of to what some dissident belongs and whether he belongs to the community he comes from or to the community in which he has published what he has published, they [dissidents] have completed their tasks both here and there. And we still continue to think that the problem is only on one side. We have enclosed culture within the republican and provincial borders, but we have apparently allowed only the dissidents to wander around Yugoslavia and act on a Yugoslav scale. Is it really the former or the latter that is the greater and actual problem for us? [end recording]

Continuing his discourse on the tendency to encapsulate in the field of culture, Prvoslav Ralic said that the republics and provinces mainly publish the works of their own writers, and whenever the works of other authors are published, these are the books that cause quarrels -- crybaby books [placi-knjige] -- and which mainly introduce unrest among the reading public.

For this reason we need many more Yugoslav discussions and projects not only in the economy but in culture. We need a new togetherness. People can live in brotherhood and unity, not because of this slogan but because of a real and sincere unity and brotherhood.

Prvoslav Ralic further recalled Krleza's writing about a unified Yugoslav culture and asked whether we have come close to that idea and whether we have succeeded in ensuring that everything of value belongs to everyone. Instead of this Yugoslav program, Prvoslav Ralic said, we apparently want to quarrel and be divided. He sees the solution to the existing situation in the specific democratic methods of the LCY. He advocated patient scientific research and writing.

LCY COMMISSION VIEWS LITERARY FREEDOMS

LD040032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- The discussion at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Ideological Work proved that the debate on the program of work need not be a mere formality. Particular attention was devoted to the method of achieving ideopolitical unity in the League of Communists and to the commission's contribution in that connection. Perhaps the numerous phenomena and "affairs" in the field of culture and literature are the direct cause of raising the question of the work of the party, but they are certainly not the basic reason for this kind of debate. The reason is the need for the League of Communists' constant ideopolitical and action preparation for the realization of its historical role in the development of society.

The majority of speakers during the discussion noted that the League of Communists often unnecessarily adopts a defensive attitude to certain phenomena and trends which oppose it. According to Josip Vrhovec, this kind of activity, or, better stated, inactivity, of the League of Communists in effect creates room for the weed to grow and enables those who consider that the time is ripe for "realizing freedom and democracy" to rear their heads. He warned that the League of Communists must have its own attitude to all phenomena in society because if it does not, occasional excesses can develop into phenomena.

In this connection, Vrhovec mentioned the publication of a book by Dobrica Cosic in which, in his view, there is much that is not politically acceptable. We drew the publishers' attention to this, but under the guise of self-managing and democratic rights they went ahead and printed the book. This is politics disguised as literature and all those who took part in this should bear social and political responsibility.

The situation is similar with regard to the play "Golubnjac" ["Pigeon Roost"], Vrhovec said. An atmosphere is disturbing both the party and the broader public and yet what are we, the League of Communists doing? The impression is that there is a confrontation between the League of Communists' leaderships in the republics and the provinces. After recalling that this play was taken off the repertoire in the Socialist Autonmous Province of Vojvodina, Vrhovec voiced criticism of the fact that it won an award in Slovenia, because this was in his view no longer a case of aesthetic values but of pure politics. There is no doubt that this play (?misrepresents) the conditions in Croatia, Vrhovec said, adding that that universal artistic truth cannot be drawn from the false representation of reality.

Vrhovec also dwelt on the interview given by Antonije Isakovic to DUGA. He said that the interviewer conducted the interview uncritically, giving Isakovic scope for the expression of views which to a considerable degree are nationalist. Vrhovec particularly commented on the treatment given in this interview to the play "Hrvatski Faust."

This was not an assessment of a work, but a condemnation of all Croatian writers, because, Vrhovec asked, what else can be meant by Isakovic's assertion that the author of "Hrvataki Faust" is the first to discourse about the roots of the Ustasha movement. This is a horrible accusation and the League of Communists must not remain deaf to this.

It goes without saying that this is not a matter for official reaction by the League of Communists. On the contrary, its activity must be such as to preserve all the prerequisites of freedom and democracy. No one advocates ideological monolithism in connection with all this, but the fundamental ideopolitical unity of the League of Communists must be preserved.

Najdan Pasic noted that the League of Communists has not developed a critical attitude to the manifestations which are trying to call into question all that has been created in this society. It is correct that the League of Communists must have its view and critical attitude on everything, but this criticism must not be (?separated) from action and yet it is precisely this that is happening today. Consequently, Pasic said, at times the League of Communists reacts on the basis of some doctrine and dogmatic-defensive positions. The League of Communists' reaction to negative phenomena must not be a forum-type reaction, because in Pasic's assessment, that would mean a confrontation with public opinion. He recalled that various "affairs" in the ideological sphere are, to a considerable extent, the result of isolationism within the borders of republics, provinces and even smaller areas, where everybody is master of his own domain and dialogues often seem like "shouting over the fence."

It is our duty to find the method of work in the League of Communists which will unite us in a timely manner. It is a fact that a certain difference of opinion now exist among the members and forums of the League of Communists and even a difference of opinion in the League of Communists' leaderships of the republics and the provinces. Speaking about negative phenomena, he said that a strengthening of the nationalist right wing has taken place in Belgrade.

This is also reflected in the examination of "other peoples'" nationalism and the casual mentions of "one's own."

The League of Communists must struggle against all this, but it must do so, as far as possible, less by means of political condemnation and more by means of democratic debates and the application of Marxist criticism.

The members of the commission decided that the discussion on this theme should be continued, among other things because these questions will find themselves on the agenda of the LCY Central Committee session.

The concept of the further development of the LCY's Josip Broz Tito Political School was adopted at today's session. It was judged that 1-year courses have, to a great extent, justified the intentions of the League of Communists at the time of the school's foundation, but that more work should be done with regard to perfecting the program and selecting students. The commission also considered a proposal to begin a 3-year Marxist study course the aim of which would be to "impart integral Marxist education and ability to carry out independent research work.

The members of the commission also considered a report on the manner of marking the centenary of Karl Marx's death. It was stated that all the manifestations should be of a working character and devoted to the application of Marx' thinking in the development of the Yugoslav revolution.

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STOJANOVIC SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGICAL TRENDS

LD060134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- Reactionary forces in the world are supporting antisocialist and antiself-management forces which are acting against Yugoslavia. A broad, aggressive anticommunist front is developing in the world. Reflections of this climate are also felt in our country, particularly in the ideological sphere where certain phenomena opposed to the aims of the revolution are appearing. We, the League of Communists, must be realistic and recognize what these phenomena as a whole mean. We must continually strengthen the front of the struggle for the development of self-management and restrict the space for the activity of these forces.

This was stressed by Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who was taking part in the work of the session of the municipal committee presidium of the Novo Sarajevo League of Communists. At this session, as was reported today, ideopolitical questions concerning the building of municipal organizations of the League of Communists were discussed.

The secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium then indicated that various books were directed against our revolution. Some of them, according to Stojanovic, aspire to a program of anticommunist action and to raising slanderous creation to the level of a sociological science. Various articles and public statements against brotherhood and unity, socialist togetherness, the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] system and Tito, as well as the sowing of discord in various ways all have as their aim the incitement of national dissension, the offer of the knife and the dagger -- fratricide -- instead of brotherhood and unity. These worrisome phenomena have a deeper background and are clearly synchronized within the front of antisocialist and antiself-management actions. We must know how to recognize and uncover them in every environment.

The enemy, which has nothing in common with working class interests, Stojanovic went on to say, tries in the name of the slogan "democracy" to gain space for conducting a dialogue with us. When it is a question of the gains of our revolution which were won with enormous sacrifices by our nations and nationalities, there is not and cannot be dialogue. Simply put, no one has the right to conduct a dialogue on this.

We must be aware, Stojanovic stressed, that the series of phenomena and attempts of the enemy to gain a foothold in our ranks are not easy to recognize and reveal. Perfidious forms are often used. Recently, the enemy has been seeking space for its activity in areas of social life, such as, for example, culture, information, publishing activities and so on.

No one, according to Stojanovic, regardless of where they come from, can consider the activity of the enemy, which is always directed against the whole of Yugoslavia, as a phenomenon that is not present in his environment. We should not overrate or underestimate the enemy. We must constantly develop our tactics and strategy in the struggle against the enemy, bearing in mind that we have always fought for the people and because of this fact have opposed the idea that he who is not with us is against us.

Nikola Stojanovic also spoke about questions of economic stabilization and the contradictions that are appearing in our development. By the very nature of things, he said, we must bear in mind the concrete ideological and political conditions in which the struggle for economic stabilization is being waged: the state of consciousness, oppositional phenomena and the forces that are behind them. No struggle for economic stabilization and the development of self-management could be realistic or yield results if we did not see the ideas and forces that are attempting to impose themselves from completely opposite positions.

Stojanovic recalled that in dynamic development there must be disharmony as well. Great results are a fact and they should be affirmed: first because it is the truth, and second, because they are the best way to mobilize working people -- the working class and citizens. If we find fault with everything, it means that we lump those who "from morning to night," all those workers and creators who carry out their work in an excellent manner, together with the rest. Instead of recognizing their work and results, we keep silent and write about footballers and "stars" and talk only of problems. Making generalized and oversimplified judgements is nothing other than a form of our opportunism and unpreparedness to confront the real problems and bear the responsibility for what is happening in society.

Continuing his report, Nikola Stojanovic said that two very dangerous extremes are coming more and more to the fore in the development of self-management in the present conditions. One is when centralism is offered as a form of social organization and structuring of relations under the slogans of the struggle against separatism, isolationism, group-property relations and other phenomena that obviously exist in our country. The second is when the basic organization of associated labor disengages from the overall self-management mechanism with the desire to make itself self-sufficient under the slogans of the struggles against centralism and etatism and for strengthening the worker's direct decision making.

When I talk about this, said Stojanovic, I mean the state of consciousness and behavior. In this connection we should not lose sight of the techno-bureaucratic consciousness and behavior that we encounter increasingly often in the development of self-management. These phenomena are dangerous because they do exist among us and because we ourselves must be prepared within the League of Communists in the first instance to provide explanations and build a front for struggle in the sense of removing all phenomena that are not along the lines of self-management.

It is a dangerous practice, Stojanovic went on to stress, for basic organizations and their memberships to not act on time, each in its own environment -- in the first case because they are waiting for a League of Communists organ to say what should be done.

Recently, the thesis has again been publicly presented, apparently in the name of artistic creativity, that the League of Communists has nothing to say in this area. Accepting this means accepting the most direct demand that the League of Communists exclude itself from an important area of social life, said Stojanovic. If anyone has fought for freedom of artistic creativity it is the League of Communists. Of course, we must continue to fight and to strengthen the freedom of artistic creativity, but as a society we must also prevent hostile activity from speading under this label and attacking the basic values of our revolution, said Nikola Stojanovic during the work of the session of the Novo Sarajevo League of Communists Municipal Committee Presidium.